FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT REINSTATES GEN ANEZ, RETIRES GEN CAYOJA

PY221743 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2358 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 21 Sep (LATIN)--Gen Lucio Anez Rivero, who was relieved for trying to overthrow former President Luis Garcia Meza, was reinstated into the Bolivian Army today.

Anez himself said that today he received an answer to his request for reinstatement and that he has been designated general manager of the Military Social Security Corporation (COSSMIL).

Gen Humberto Cayoja Riart, former commander of the army, today announced that he will challenge the decision made by Bolivian President Celso Torrelio putting him in the active reserve.

Torrelio decided to reinstate into the armed forces all the militarymen who were relieved for participating in various attempts to overthrow the then-President Luis Garcia Meza last May, June and August.

Although there has been no official information on the number of militarymen who benefitted by the decision, press reports estimate that there are about 40.

Cayoja told this agency that the decision to put him in the active reserve "shows that there is a predisposition against me."

He said that this decision has created a problem "within the military hierarchy" because army legislation establishes that a militaryman passes into the active reserve after 30 or more years of service.

"I only have 26 years of service;" therefore, "I am going to challenge" the presidential decision, said Cayoja.

Cayoja explained that the challenge will be addressed to the Army General Command and the Military Justice Supreme Court.

NAVAL COMMANDER DENIES CRISIS IN ARMED FORCES

PY221927 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Making a categorical denial of Gen Humberto Cayoja Riart's insinuations, Rear Adm Oscar Pammo Rodriguez, commander of the Bolivian Naval Force, asserted that there is no crisis whatever in the armed forces of the nation. In statements made at Government Palace, Pammo said that the armed forces are doing their work with dignity and responsibility.

The naval commander was at Government Palace for a talk with President Celso Torrelio Villa, to make a report to him and to ask him to make an inspection of the naval force activities in Pando during his upcoming trip to Cobija.

In reply to questions by newsmen, Oscar Pammo asserted that there is no crisis whatever in the force under his command.

[Begin Pammo recording] I can assert that in the naval force there is no crisis of any kind. We are working with dignity and, above all, with great responsibility. [end recording]

He was then asked whether there is such a crisis within the armed forces in general.

[Begin Pammo recording] There is no crisis in the armed forces. [Words indistinct]. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS NO CRISIS IN ARMED FORCES

PY230410 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Gen Armando Reyes Villas has said that the armed forces have united behind the president. The minister has thus responded to the statement made by an army general and has thus denied the existence of an alleged crisis in the armed forces.

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT OFFERS TECHNICAL COOPERATION

PY221753 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Hungary has officially announced its readiness to grant Bolivia all technical cooperation aimed at promoting the agrarian sector, according to Hungarian Charge d'Affaires (Ian Korea).

During a visit to Agriculture Minister Carlos Villarroel, the Hungarian diplomat referred to a continuing interest in offering technical cooperation an agrarian matters. He pointed out that an assistance agreement had been signed earlier, including the delivery of 300 tractors and other farming equipment by the end of this year. He also stated that his country is interested in buying coffee, oats, cotton and other Bolivian farm products; adding that the bilateral agreements are in force for 5 years.

In reply to the Hungarian offer, Minister Villarroel expressed the gratitude of the government toward that country and added that in the next few days the ministry will begin studying the offer. He said that it was necessary to study all the existing information regarding the offer of technical assistance and its aims. He explained that ministry experts are working on a reply.

BRIEFS

MINERAL EXPORTS DROP--La Paz, 16 Sep (TELAM)--The Economic Studies and Foreign Trade Department of the Mines and Metallurgy Ministry disclosed that the export of minerals during the first half of the year dropped $61 million, which represents a 19-percent decrease compared to the same period in 1980. Between January and June 1981 Bolivia exported minerals worth $261,906,306 while exports for the same period in 1980 amounted to $323,260,201. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1045 GMT 16 Sep 81 PY]

CONGRESS APPROVES CHAVES AS INTERIM PRESIDENT

PY221649 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1610 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 22 Sep (TELAM)--Brazilian Vice President Aureliano Chaves was declared president of the nation today by the National Congress, substituting for President Joao Baptista Figueiredo, who will have to take a period of rest after his recent heart attack.

At a joint session of both chambers, senators and deputies, Chaves was declared Brazil's interim president today until President Figueiredo recovers.

Civilian Household Chief Leitao de Abreu yesterday presented to Congress President Figueiredo's official request for sick leave.

FIGUEIREDO'S HEALTH 'IMPROVING FAVORABLY'

PY221943 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 22 Sep (TELAM)--The doctors' report released this afternoon at the State Public Servants' Hospital in Rio de Janeiro, where President Figueiredo has been hospitalized since Friday, confirms that his state of health is improving satisfactorily.

The medical note states: President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo spent a good night. His state of health is improving favorably. Clinical and cardiological tests show no evidence of the heart attack which brought about his hospitalization. The patient has been allowed to sit in an armchair next to his bed.

Visits are still restricted exclusively to family members and closest advisers.

COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON GROUPS VYING FOR POWER

PY230047 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Sep 81 p 10

[By Carlos Chagas]

[Summary] The heart attack suffered by President Joao Figueiredo last Friday sharpens the facet of a problem which has been drawing the attention of observers since the departure of Gen Golbery do Couto e Silva: Who controls or will control power? The chief of the National Intelligence Service [SNI], Gen Octavio Medeiros--that is, the intelligence community? The Civilian Cabinet chief, Leitao de Abreu, who has his own room for action as coordinator of the Civilian Cabinet and new formulator of political and institutional directives? The orthodox military establishment, whose main exponent is Army Minister Walter Pires? Or General Couto e Silva acting from a distance--not to recover the position he lost, but to prevent its occupation by others, and to prepare the return of his allies in 1985?

"On the other side of the scale of influence or tutorship, a possible hypothesis is that the control of the nation may become concentrated in the hands of President Figueiredo. After the resignation of Couto e Silva, at least, the president has adopted a more aggressive and assertive attitude. Prior to last Friday, the president was giving the impression that he was capable of dealing with one group or another, or with everybody, without relinquishing control over events to anyone or giving the impression of vesting power in anybody. Now, although it is too early to make accurate predictions, who can guarantee whether that will continue?

"Everybody agrees on one conclusion, which was the same before the president was struck by the heart attack: So far, there is no way to know who really wields power or which group will end up exercising total or nearly total power in the federal government, or whether the president after his recovery will be able to pick up where he left off when he was taken to the State Public Servants' Hospital in Rio de Janeiro. With the departure of Couto e Silva and because of the changes and accomodations which took place in Planalto Palace and the president's unexpected sickness, it is too early to know who will be the winners."

Although the losers in the first stage were the former Civilian Cabinet chief and his allies, even Couto e Silva agrees that up until November everything will be unclear, obscure and subject to speculations that events will prove to be wrong. Before the heart attack, it would have taken that long for any influence to prevail or to dissipate if the president did not permit it to prevail; and after the heart attack, it will take until November for the president to recover. And while he is recovering, nobody will dare to make a move knowing that he can be penalized for doing so later.

There are four groups ready to exercise major power or to prevent adversaries from exercising it--power to be the president's main support in governing or in laying down conditions for the future. This is, obviously, if the president allows somebody to play the role Couto e Silva did; or if, because of his new health condition, he cannot wield power as seemingly he was trying to do until last Friday in the wake of Couto e Silva's 5 August resignation.

Up until 5 August, power was in the hands of Couto e Silva's group. Couto e Silva was not necessarily the boss because he threw his weight around to impose his views or to oppose the views of others, but because he knew how to bring others around to his way of thinking. Although he never revealed it to anybody, Couto e Silva's final intention was to nominate one of his men in 1984 to succeed President Figueiredo, and this was perhaps the beginning of his downfall. Couto e Silva was opposed by the SNI group, that is, the intelligence community represented by General Medeiros, a hardliner opposed to moving in large strides toward the institutionalization of the regime.

Couto e Silva's group was defeated, but does this mean that Medeiros gained the upperhand? Has he become the major influence on President Figueiredo? Not that much, or better yet, there is no evidence of this so far. Medeiros would have come out a winner had one of his men been moved into the position vacated by Couto e Silva, had Gen Danilo Venturini been transfered from his post as chief of the Military Cabinet. In this case the question of where the power lies would already have been resolved, and the question of who would succeed Figueiredo would have been decided. Possibly the process of liberalization would not have suffered but the government would have placed emphasis on the "security" over the "political" factor, with the support of the technocrats who are averse to Costa e Silva's model for the regime's improvement.

President Figueiredo complicated the picture by selecting Justice Joao Leitao de Abreu as the replacement for Couto e Silva without asking advise from anyone. The former justice had no connection with the man he replaced and cannot be considered to belong to the Medeiros group in the power game. Leitao de Abreu gives priority to the "institutional" factor, above the "security" and "political" factors. This means that he, as a jurist, values respect for the law first. He is a better organizer than Couto e Silva, with different methods--as can be seen in the choice of better-qualified aides. Although still not completely shaped, there seems to exist a Leitao de Abreu group which prevented what appeared to be the certain victory of the Medeiros group. Offering more juridical than partisan support, Leitao de Abreu's imprint can be seen in the electoral bills just submitted to Congress and in the counsel that a minimum of manipulative rules will serve government's interests better. Somebody is already saying that Leitao de Abreu might well emerge as a presidential candidate later, or that he might steer the succession process away from General Medeiros. Through his personal friend, former Minister Bilac Pinto, the Civilian Cabinet chief is already attracting Vice President Aureliano Chaves.

A third group which is placed at the center of power without engaging in the game is the military establishment whose spokesman is Army Minister Walter Pires. The cabinet chief of the Army Minister is General Coelho Netto, who is considered a hardliner but enjoys great prestige. Both in the process of liberalization and of presidential succession, the Pires group may work with the Medeiros group. However, the great friendship existing between President Figueiredo and General Pires should have its influence in defining the question of power.

Although out of the government now, the Couto e Silva group still exists. At a private Rio de Janeiro party given to Couto e Silva in the residence of his personal friend, the physician Guilherme Romano, the group was talking about "our candidates" for the 1982 elections. Couto e Silva knows that the 1982 elections are a stop on the way to the presidential succession which must be defined in 1984. The strategy of this group would be to gain state governorships and congressional bases, thus shoving out of contention the intelligence community group; or even the Leitao group or the Pires group, depending on who the candidates and their resistance to liberalization are. This group may accept as options Costa Cavalcanti or Aureliano Chaves, but there is no doubt that it will try to avoid the supremacy of the intelligence community in the presidential succession process.

"In short, these four tendencies or groups represented by their top leaders (Octavio Medeiros, Leitao de Abreu, Walter Pires and Golbery do Couto e Silva) have been observing each other for more than a month; and they will watch each other closer now that the president is sick." They will be expecting that the president may opt to seek main support from one of them--and this was so even before the president's heart attack--although the followers of Couto e Silva were expecting this support in a different way heart attack, a complicating factor appeared under the name of Aureliano Chaves, the vice president who probably will assume the government in the emergency for a couple of months. He is a complicating factor, because on assuming office he will have his preferences...."

M-19 INVITES TURBAY'S GOVERNMENT TO OPEN DIALOGUE

PA221639 Paris AFP in Spanish 1535 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Florencia, Colombia, 22 Sep (AFP)--The Colombian 19 April Movement (M-19), from the mountains of southern Colombia, today invited President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's government to an open dialogue to find peace in this country.

A command of the subversive group set up an outpost on a highway leading from Neiva, capital of Huila Province, to Florencia and stopped approximately 50 vehicles to distribute flysheets among the vehicle occupants.

In the text the guerrillas propose an open dialogue with the government and after demanding general amnesty for the armed rebels, asserting that only in this manner can Colombia's pacification be achieved.

The M-19, according to one of the persons who was stopped, also offered to discuss the legislative and presidential elections scheduled for March and May in Colombia.

The top leader of the subversive group, Jaime Bateman Cayon, has launched his presidential candidacy and has said that he expects "guarantees" from the government to present his name at the polls.

DELEGATION MEMBERS FOR CHINA TRIP APPOINTED

PA222144 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Bogota--The Colombian Government has appointed the members of the delegation which will accompany Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds on his official visit to China and Japan starting tomorrow. The members of the delegation appointed by a decree made public today will have the rank of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassadors on special mission.

The delegation includes Julio Mario Santo Domingo, Colombian ambassador to the PRC; Gustavo Medina Ordonez, Colombian ambassador to Japan; (Alvaro Cala), president of AVIANCA [Colombian National Airways]; (Francisco Ortega), assistant technical manager of the Bank of the Republic; (Luis Carlos Villegas Echeverri), adviser to the Under Secretariat for Economic Affairs of the Foreign Ministry; and Col (Gustavo Rosales Ariza), deputy director of the military cadet school.

INTERIOR MINISTER NUMBERS 700 ACTS OF TERRORISM

PY221851 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta stated yesterday that "so far this year there have been 700 acts of terrorism, in which 400 people suspected as terrorists have been detained."

He added that the activities of these persons are being investigated and will be sent, with the reports on the investigation, to the courts that will decide whether they are guilty or innocent.

He also said that an investigation is underway into whether the labor unions on strike are involved in acts of terrorism, "because there are a number of charges linking these deeds with the escalation of strikes."

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES STATE ENTERPRISES

PY222110 Paris AFP in Spanish 2034 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Lima, 19 Sep (AFP)--Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa has announced that the Peruvian Government will keep 50 of the 170 enterprises it owns. This is the first time that the government has given figures on how many companies it will keep.

The minister said that the untouchables will be the essential ones. He added that the others will be converted into mixed or private companies and that some may even be liquidated.

He indicated that the expendable ones are those which transfer their ineffectiveness to the people. He said that this measure is aimed at reducing the economic impact on the government.

He went on to say that in this manner the budget deficit will be reduced and that the government is convinced that in this way new resources will be generated within 2 years.

Ulloa abstained from giving the list of the two types of companies but explained that those which the state will abandon will be studied in detail.

The conversion of public enterprises into mixed and private companies has already been announced in the past. It has been explained that some companies will have to be rescued because no one will want to buy bankrupt or unprofitable companies.

CASTANEDA REPORTS ON LOPEZ PORTILLO TALKS IN U.S.

FL181721 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1635 GMT 18 Sep 81

[By NOTIMEX special envoy Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Grand Rapids, Michigan, 18 Sep (NOTIMEX)--A convergence that could be instrumental in accelerating the sclution of the Central American and Salvadoran problem has been achieved during the talks held by Presidents Jose Lopez Portillo and Ronald Reagan.

The above statement was made this morning by Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Jorge Castaneda de La Rosa in an impromptu press conference he held after a Lopez Portillo-Reagan-Trudeau breakfast.

Castaneda said he agreed with the statement made yesterday by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to the effect that the talks were very useful and helped clarify several questions.

He added that President Lopez Portillo had given a detailed explanation of Mexico's reasons for issuing the joint declaration with France on El Salvador which, far from seeking an interventionist goal, is designed to find a solution and to put an end to the bloodshed that has been taking place in that Central American nation.

The Mexican foreign secretary said that although there was no agreement or consensus between the two presidents, who do not hold identical views, they did clear up important issues leading to a favorable juncture in speeding up the solution to the Salvadoran problem. The Mexican official also explained that the United States had been saying that the French-Mexican declaration reinforced the actions of individuals considered to be terrorist and subversive and this would make it difficult to solve the Salvadoran situation. Now, he said, the problem is seen in a new light and the search for a negotiated political solution for El Salvador involving all parties is still going on.

Jorge Castaneda acknowledged that the positions of Mexico and the United States are less divergent but that it cannot be said that the differences in viewpoints have disappeared, since situations of this sort cannot be changed in an hour.

On another subject, he said that in about 6 days Mexico will propose Belize for membership in the United Nations since the Central American country is scheduled to declare its independence on 21 September.

He reported that at this morning's breakfast the three leaders of Mexico, the United States and Canada--Lopez Portillo, Reagan and Trudeau--basically talked about the economic aid plan for Central America and the Caribbean, the meeting of five Central American countries held in San Jose, Costa Rica, and the meeting of four nations that sent their foreign ministers to Nassau, the Bahamas, 1 and 1/2 months ago. It was considered, he said, that the plan should be flexible since the Central American countries are the ones that want to work it out and have requested that the donor states do not intervene in the assignment of resources.

Jorge Castaneda discussed the explosion that the United States will set off 60 kilometers from the border with Mexico and gave assurances that this was a detonation of conventional materials, not radioactive elements, but that it could be compared to the atomic bomb, considering its volume and power, yet without the problems the atomic bomb entails.

In concluding, the Mexican foreign secretary reported that his speech to the United Nations in a few more days will deal with topics of general interest, such as North-South relations, the decline of detente and the conclusion of the Law of the Sea Conference's work as well as the forthcoming Cancun summit.

COSAS INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER CASTANEDA

PY190158 Santiago Chile COSAS in Spanish 10 Sep 81 pp 46-47

[Interview granted to COSAS correspondent Eugenio Gutierrez by Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] In your opinion, what are the basic differences between the attitudes of Mexico and the United States toward the severe crisis in Central America?

[Answer] The Salvadoran crisis stems from the lack of fundamental changes in that nation's society. In view of this, the people express their desires the only way they can: through violence. Thus, it is obvious that any military aid to the government junta of that country can only delay the solution of the problem. It is up to the Salvadoran people--and to no one else--to appoint the government they want. We must respect their right to self-determination by not intervening in favor of any of the sectors in conflict. The U.S. Government has pointed out that it would be appropriate to draw up an aid and economic development plan for Central America.

President Lopez Portillo agrees with this basic proposal, with the reservation that unless certain conditions are complied with, the plan could harm the region. The three conditions proposed by Lopez Portillo and accepted by the United States are: the plan must not include any support to the armed forces, that is, military intervention cannot be a prerequisite for economic aid at the regional level; the plan must be aimed at furthering the development of all five nationals which make up Central America; and it must not be a political instrument to be used in the struggle against the Soviet Union or international communism in the area. The United States and Mexico have agreed to continue studying the overall aspects of the plan which could include Canada as well.

[Question] This plan for the development of the Caribbean and Central America which the United States and Mexico will analyze is tied to your country's condition that none of the countries of this area should be excluded from it. Does this mean that Cuba and Nicaragua will receive regional and U.S. aid?

[Answer] I cannot give you a flat answer. It is impossible for me to do so. However, I want to say once again that the proposal to exclude no country automatically or as a matter of principle, has been accepted. This does not mean that regardless of the circumstances all Central American and Caribbean countries will be included in the plan. This is a difficult issue which calls for talks and negotiations between the proponents.

[Question] Do you believe that the serious threat of a conflict capable of involving Central America as a whole could be avoided as a result of direct talks between Presidents Reagan and Lopez Portillo?

[Answer] I believe that this would be an exaggerated conclusion and I could not accept it flatly. The important thing is that the parties have evidenced a desire to keep up negotiations for regional peace.

[Question] What was Mexico's basic proposal to the United States regarding the Salvadoran situation?

[Answer] We analyzed El Salvador's situation within the general status quo of Central America and no attempt has been made to negotiate possible solutions with this country.

[Question] Concretely speaking, to what extent did President Reagan accept President Lopez Portillo's attitude toward Central American revolutionary movements?

[Answer] It is difficult to answer this question. At least for the time being it is impossible to assess how far the Mexican president managed to convince his counterpart. Between the two peoples and, naturally, between the two presidents, there are serious differences of opinion on this issue. Each one has openly and fully expounded his point of view, which the other party has heard out with respect and interest. It is impossible to evaluate how far one party may have persuaded the other in such a short time. The fact is that mutual frankness during direct contacts is certainly an advantage. Now both the United States and Mexico know what to expect of each other.

[Question] The Cancun summit conference--which will be held in October and at which president Lopez Portillo will host political leaders from both developed and underdeveloped nations--has already met with its first obstacle. That is, Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro will not attend the meeting because President Reagan will. Was this one of the conditions set by the U.S. president?

[Answer] President Reagan accepted the invitation to attend the Cancun summit conference, but neither he or Lopez Portillo mentioned Cuba. The invitations to this meeting were reviewed and decided by a group of 11 nations responsible for organizing the meeting and for the joint invitations. They held talks in Vienna in 1980 and 1981. There they decided who would come.

[Question] In a White House report regarding the joint U.S.-Mexican plan for Central American development, President Lopez Portillo is said to assume the role of "communicator." What does this mean?

[Answer] We do not really accept this plan, but assumed the commitment to examine its various aspects. No commitment was made as to the result ultimately sought by President Lopez Portillo in a context different from that the White House referred to. That context is not necessarily related to the Central American plan, but to general discussions of the region's political situation. In what appears as a correct proposition, Lopez Portillo said that talks among some countries in the area should not be interrupted. I believe that the day when the United States and Cuba will resume talks that have been interrupted for more than two decades is not far off. Along this line, the U.S. officials assured us that channels of communication with Nicaragua are open. Mexico has a privileged position here, because it is the only country which keeps good diplomatic relations with the entire region. This privileged position is perhaps the key to promoting talks between Central American and Caribbean countries on the one side and the United States on the other side--just to cite an example.

[Question] In the Reagan-Lopez Portillo meeting, why was the sale of Mexican gas and oil to the United States left out?

[Answer] The chance to discuss that topic, which was included in the agenda, did not come up. As for questions related to the Law of the Sea, I told my colleague Alexander Haig of Mexico's concern about the possibility that an error might destroy the extraordinary effort made by nearly 150 countries over 10 years on one of the international community's most important initiatives to piece together adequate legislation for the rational and joint exploitation of marine resources. This law is a challenge to the survival of mankind. The fate of hundreds of millions of people is at stake. The fact that the draft treaty was almost sunk to the bottom of the sea, so to speak, by selfish attitudes leading to misunderstandings revealed the danger that a work of synthesis accommodating the most varied interests in 300 articles might be lost. We have the moral obligation to reach an agreement acceptable to everyone.

[Question] Is it correct to say that the only topic which the Mexican and U.S. presidents discussed in-depth was that of the situation in Central America?

[Answer] I would not say that it was so, although preference was given to the Central American crisis. This crisis is observed with great concern by the major powers and the international community as well.

[Question] I understand that the Soviet Union has declined to attend the Cancun summit meeting. Is this true?

[Answer] I am not in a position to say whether the Soviet Union will decline to attend the North-South meeting in Cancun, as matter of fact, the Austrian prime minister, Kreisky, is in charge of consulting the Kremlin authorities on whether they wish to attend the summit meeting or not. So far no answer has been forthcoming and so there is nothing definitive about the Soviet attendance. I was in the Soviet Union 3 weeks ago and talked with high-ranking political authorities. My impression was that they are not too inclined to attend. We will have to wait for the answer to the official consultation.

[Question] Changing the subject. What is your position on terrorism?

[Answer] Look, that is a very complex question and I would not like to discuss it now.

[Question] Why does Mexico apply a double standard in its foreign relations, not maintaining relations with the Chilean Government while doing it with countries such as Cuba, Iran and the Soviet Union, where democracy does not really exist? Can you explain this point?

[Answer] This is a very delicate question and I do not have time to go into it now. At some other time, with more leisure, we could talk about this question.

[Question] Don't you have one minute to explain that contradiction?

[Answer] I am sorry but we do not even have one minute left. So long.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH BRAZIL STRESSES PEACE

PA210300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2254 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Sep (EFE)--Jorge Castaneda, Mexican secretary of foreign relations and Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro today in Mexico expressed their wish that "the Salvadorans find an adequate political solution to their country's present crisis."

In a joint communique issued at the end of the Brazilian foreign minister's official visit to Mexico, they advocated a solution to the Salvadoran crisis, "inspired by the principles of democracy and pluralism, and which will prevent the worsening of the domestic conflict and its internationalization."

Therefore, the foreign ministers "reject any type of foreign intervention in El Salvador."

In the communique they express "their satisfaction over Belizean independence, which will become effective on 21 September, and their hope that the international community will accept this new state as a member of the United Nations."

On matters pertaining to Central America in general, Castaneda and Saraiva Guerreiro concurred that in view of its extent and complexity, the political, economic, and social crisis affecting this area of Latin America "demands local, profound and lasting solutions."

The communique, distributed by the Mexican Foreign Secretariat states that the talks between the two foreign ministers were "very cordial."

The Mexican and Brazilian foreign ministers are concerned over the worsening of international tensions. They suggest dialogue and negotiations as a means to lessen them.

According to the communique, the two foreign ministers concurred that general and complete disarmament, under strict international control, is fundamental for lasting peace among nations. At the same time, they reiterated their support for efforts made by the international community in this respect.

Saraiva Guerreiro and Castaneda also condemned all expression of colonialism and racial discrimination, especially "apartheid," which according to the document, "besides being most despicable in all its aspects, creates tensions in South Africa."

They also concur on the urgent need to reach a just solution on the independence of Namibia, according to UN resolutions. The two foreign ministers reject the recent aggression suffered by Angola at the hands of "foreign forces."

Referring to the North-South dialogue, they stressed that the increasingly active participation by developing countries in all areas of the international economy is a necessary factor for the reactivation of economy.

They reiterated the urgent need to approve the agenda and the proceedings for worldwide talks within the United Nations. These instruments will seek the attainment of concrete agreements in order to fully prepare for the new international economic order.

They concurred on the need for Latin America to increase its influence and participation in arriving at world decisions.

They concurred that, according to Latin American tradition, dialogue and peaceful means contained in international law are the proper instruments for solving controversies and differences between nations.

The communique stresses that during Saraiva Guerreiro's visit, it was confirmed that there has been an increase in worldwide cooperation. There has also been an increase in contacts which will allow for more trade between the two countries.

CASTANEDA SPEECH EMPHASIZES CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE

FL191243 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0350 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Sep (NOTIMEX)--Mexico and Brazil can contribute to detente and they can contribute creatively to the establishment of a new international order because of their level of development, broad economic potential and their realistic and fair-minded foreign policy. After making this statement, Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda noted that by "carrying over the spirit of bilateral cooperation between the two countries to the international sphere, they can make a significant contribution toward peace, because we live in a time in history that is difficult to thaw out."

Castaneda was speaking at a dinner he hosted today for Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Elysio Saraiva Guerreiro. He said that "no one can fail to realize that the present violence is bred in injustice and domination."

The Mexican foreign secretary added that in spite of Mexico and Brazil's coinciding views, the two nations may have different opinions on some international questions which, in any case, far from causing confrontation should be complementary. Because of their international prestige Mexico and Brazil are called to play roles of great importance to safeguard peace and security among nations. "I am convinced that their contribution will be decisive in shaping the coming century."

BRAZILIAN MINISTER DISCUSSES TRADE POTENTIAL

FL191329 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0500 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Sep (NOTIMEX)--In view of the negative and gloomy international situation, Mexico and Brazil must create new forms of cooperation and assistance [complememtacion], Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said here this afternoon. The visiting functionary added that trade between his country and Mexico has great potential since its growth is broad and gratifying. He said that the Brazilian-Mexican trade balance in recent years clearly indicates a quantitative and qualitative growth that places trade between the two countries on a very significant level. Im view of the difficult situation prevailing in the world, he said, our countries have common hopes and ideals concerning the imperative to reorganize the structure of the present international economic order. Our governments, I am certain, will create the best conditions for overcoming passing difficulties that have recently hampered our trade, he stressed. He stated that the expansion of trade between the two countries is a result of the two governments' policy of diversification and their plans for increased cooperation between the two economies.

COOPERATION TALKS TO BE HELD WITH CEMA

FL182136 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2056 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Sep (NOTIMEX)--The fourth meeting of the Mexico-CEMA Joint Cooperation Committee will be held from 21 to 23 September, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat has announced. The meeting will be conducted within the framework of the cooperation agreement signed by the two sides in August 1975, and its main objective is to establish and further cooperation in various sectors of the economy, science and technology on matters of common interest.

The Mexican delegation will be headed by Commerce Secretary Jorge de la Vega Dominguez and will be composed of representatives from secretaries, departments and decentralized enterprises related to international economic, technical and scientific cooperation. CEMA will be represented at the meeting by Hungary's Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Josef Kepler. Also participating in the meeting will be high officials from Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the GDR and the Soviet Union, who will be accompanied by technical advisers and specialists from various sectors, such as commerce, industry, agriculture and fisheries, among others.

During the meeting, worldwide cooperation between Mexico and the organization will be evaluated and the participants will examine cooperation mechanisms in various economic sectors to develop a joint work program for the next 2 years under guidelines to be prepared by this joint committee. Bilateral efforts will not be complemented with the multilateral cooperation of CEMA, an economic integration organization formed by socialist countries, in which Cuba, Vietnam and Mongolia, among others, participate. For Mexico this meeting is very important because it represents a substantive advance in the effort to diversify foreign relations.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY COMMENTS ON BUSH VISIT, BELIZE

FL161037 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Sep (NOTIMEX)--Government Secretary Enrique Olivares Santana has described U.S. Vice President George Bush's presence in Mexico as "very healthy and opportune." The official said that Bush's visit is a gesture of friendship which will contribute greatly toward consolidating the friendly relations expected of the two countries. Interviewed at the presidential hangar where he welcomed the U.S. visitor on behalf of President Lopez Portillo, Olivares Santana asserted that Bush's presence owed solely and exclusively to the fact that he was attending the national independence festivities.

However, he agreed that in Bush's talks with Lopez Portillo, "the meeting might, within a framework of friendship, move to other topics."

In response to the reporters' insistence, the government secretary reiterated that he believed that "the presence of and dialogue between top ranking authorities of two countries were always fruitful in consolidating and extending the horizons of our relations."

He then added: "A common 3,000-kilometer border demands this type of effort from those at the top who exercise authority--that is why I feel that the U.S. vice president's presence is very healthy and opportune." He asserted that Bush's visit had nothing to do with the forthcoming North-South dialogue to be held in Cancun.

Asked about the coming independence of Belize and whether Mexico would exercise its rights in face of Guatemala's imminent intervention, Olivares Santana stated: "Mexico's stand has always been traditionally well defined as befits our history." Constitutionally, he added, the president is responsible for foreign policy. Through him, Mexico has never failed to make clear its deep-rooted conviction on the right of self-determination of the peoples of the world.

EXCELSIOR: CUBA FISHING ILLEGALLY IN MEXICAN WATERS

PA200405 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2150 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Sep (EFE)--Cuban fishing vessels operating in Mexican territorial waters are looting the edible species, according to the newspaper EXCELSIOR. Citing members of fishing cooperatives in San Felipe and Rio Lagartos as sources, the paper said that the Cuban fishing vessels use modern rigs and operate only 40 km off the Mexican coast of Yucatan, southeast of here.

The paper said that the members of the cooperatives, which it did not identify, stressed that the Cuban vessels enter and leave the exclusively Mexican zone at will, thereby establishing unfair competition with their operations.

The cooperatives told the newspaper that maritime vigilance in the area is deficient.

CASE OF MEXICANS MISSING IN GUATEMALA INVESTIGATED

PA210436 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0236 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Sep (EFE)--The Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Relations has sent Ambassador Jose Caballero Bazan to Guatemala to investigate the disappearance of three Mexican citizens in that Central American country, EFE learned today.

A spokesman for the Foreign Relations Secretariat explained that Jesus Silvo Mendo of Malacatan accompanied Carlos Guadalupe Mendez Perez, a Mexican citizen, to the town of Tacana on 8 September to look for the latter's brother, Jose Luis.

The source said that the whereabouts of the three is unknown since, it was explained, Jose Luis Mendez Perez had disappeared previously.

Likewise, the Mexican ambassador in Guatemala, Gen Rafael Macedo, reported the disappearance of the Mexican citizens to the Foreign Ministry of the Central American nation.

The source did not tell EFE the exact date on which Ambassador Caballero Bazan or the missing persons had gone to Guatemala.

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE OPENS

PA221902 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Sep 81 p 4C

[By Jose Montano]

[Text] About 100 delegates from Latin America, Asia, Europe, and Africa yesterday opened an international conference on human rights here. The conference is being sponsored by the Panamanian Government, the Latin American Association on Human Rights, and the WPC.

During the inauguration ceremonies, Government and Justice Minister Jorge Ritter accused international press and news media of persisting in labeling Panama as a country in which human rights are violated.

Ritter said, "If there is a country where human rights are respected, it is Panama; and it is the country which gets the least credit for it.

According to the minister, countries which have a "formal democracy" and criticize other governments' efforts toward establishing democratic processes are also violating human rights.

Shortly before Minister Ritter's speech, Uruguayan Juan Ramon Ferreira, president of the Executive Committee of the Latin American Human Rights Association said that "human rights are essentially a political problem."

In a heated speech, Ferreira said that the violation of human rights for "political reasons" is "despicable and disgusting."

According to Ferreira, governments are advocating "political models and formulas which they try to impose under the guise of national security."

Ferreira stressed the need to find a political solution to the Salvadoran problem in an effort "to impose peace."

The conference's agenda includes an analysis of the increasing arms race throughout the world and its effects on human rights, misery, and illiteracy in the world; as well as the meaning of the concepts of human rights, terrorist and repressive activities and the threat to peace.

BELIZE

INDEPENDENCE EVENTS ATTENDED BY REGIONAL LEADERS

PA221346 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1240 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Belmopan, 22 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga and Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop were the three heads of state who attended the ceremonies marking Belize's independence, which was granted yesterday by Great Britain.

Carazo attended the ceremonies held at the new Central American stadium, accompanied by his foreign minister, Bernd Niehaus.

Neither Cuban President Fidel Castro, Panamanian President Aristides Royo nor Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins attended the independence ceremonies, as had been speculated in the hours that preceded the emancipation of Belize, a country of 22,000 sq km and 250,000 [as received] inhabitants.

The Nicaraguan delegation, which was one of the largest, was headed by three government leaders: writer Sergio Ramirez Hercado, Father Miguel d'Escoto, foreign minister and priest, and Ernesto Cardenal, priest and culture minister.

Nicaragua will present the new state to the United Nations to obtain its membership, which was requested yesterday by Belizean Prime Minister George Price to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

The Honduran delegation headed by a deputy minister was made up of Foreign Ministry officials.

Although initially the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry indicated that it would send a delegation to Belize's independence, without mentioning reasons or titles, the protocol officials of the new state did not mention that any Salvadoran delegates were present.

Guatemala, which has a longstanding claim to the emancipated territory, announced that it would consider any Guatemalan who participated in the festivities in the neighboring country a "traitor."

Belizean authorities denied a rumor which circulated both in Guatemala and Belize that former Guatemalan president Francisco Villagran Kramer would participate in the celebrations. Villagran Kramer, who was the running mate of Gen Romeo Lucas as vice president, resigned from his post last year because he did not agree with the course taken by the Guatemalan Government. He currently holds a high post in Washington with the Inter-American Development Bank.

Price's Address

FL220212 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Excerpt] At an independence ceremony held this morning on Independence (?Green) in Belmopan, his royal highness, Prince Michael of Kent, the queen's representative, formally handed over the constitutional instruments to the prime minister of Belize, the Honorable George Price. In accepting the constitutional instruments, the prime minister said:

[Begin recording] This symbolic transition to the independent state of Belize signifies the fulfillment of a decolonization which, as a metropolitan country and founding member of the United Nations, the United Kingdom undertook to accomplish under the [UN] Charter. Belize was the last British colony on the Central American mainland and the [word indistinct] transition (?won the admiration) and the support of all peoples in freedom-loving nations.

At our request and with our gratitude, the military presence of the United Kingdom will remain here for an appropriate time to be decided according to future circumstances. No longer a colonial power, as a welcome partner, the United Kingdom has agreed to help us to (?preserve) and promote peace and the well-being of our region.

We continue our work, not only to take Belize to yet greater levels of economic growth and social progress, but, in doing so, to relieve causes of tension and to cooperate in the economic development of the region with all our neighbors in friendship, harmony and peace but with equal status as a sovereign nation with all its territory secure against external threats. Other nations have a like responsibility and, no doubt, determination to help us preserve and promote its peace and stability and security.

[Words indistinct] We applied for membership in the United Nations, the Organization of American States and the Nonaligned Movement. The secretary general [words indistinct] informed us a few days ago that today, on attaining its independence, Belize becomes a member of the commonwealth. [applause] [end recording]

Nicaragua Is 'New Friend'

PA211412 Paris AFP in Spanish 1222 GMT 21 Sep 81

[By special correspondent Paul Rutler]

[Text] Belize, 21 Sep (AFP)--Nicaragua, a small Central American country that finds itself increasingly alone in the face of a U.S. policy of isolation, found not only a new ally but a friend in Belize this Sunday.

In fact, Nicaragua is becoming more isolated in the face of six Central American countries. The independence of Belize, the former British colony that gains its independence today, will give Nicaragua something of an ally, though it is economically weak and has only 150,000 inhabitants.

Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, noted at a press conference in Belize that it did not involve seeking a new ally, "but finding a new friend."

Belize, despite its small population and the Guatemalan threat, will not require Nicaraguan military assistance, because it has 2,000 British Armed Forces troops.

The Nicaraguan junta member added that, in his opinion, Belize was a nation whose security is threatened, from both the political and economic viewpoints, but he underlined that his friendship with Belizean Prime Minister George Price will permit "a new found friendship between the two countries."

"Nicaragua will be able to assist Belize in the technical and agricultural spheres," Ortega noted.

For his part, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto declared that "it is condemnable that a country like Guatemala has not wanted to recognize the face of Belize's unilateral independence." D'Escoto also stressed that "Nicaragua will help Belize and will give its full support to the new friendly nation."

"Someday Guatemala will recognize the independence of Belize," the head of Nicaraguan diplomacy said, adding that "Nicaragua will help Belize at the OAS and the United Nations."

Finally, Father d'Escoto disclosed that the Belizean prime minister had assured him that a diplomatic mission will soon begin to function in the capital of Belize, analyzing all of the problems pending after its independence.

EL SALVADOR

FRENCH-MEXICAN SUPPORT FOR GUERRILLAS 'BACKFIRED'

PA211858 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Sep 81 p 34

[Editorial published in 4 September edition of San Salvador DIARIO LATINO: "A Shot That Backfired"--passages in caps published in boldface]

[Text] With a sense of self-sufficiency, and after analyzing the pros and cons they might face, the presidents of France and Mexico decided to commit their prestige as sharpshooters in a match that promised to be both easy and successful.

The adventure did not pose any difficulty, since the idea was to help El Salvador solve its delicate situation and since the help would consist of a political recognition of the legitimacy of subversion. With this in mind, the two presidents loaded their rifles and took off in search of prey. When they figured the prey was within shooting distance, they fired, without noticing that they had a double-action weapon which had a recoil mechanism; when they fired, the shot backfired.

That is what happened. The prestige of the presidencies of France and Mexico, a prestige won through a glorious, untarnished history, immediately lost power, and the result of this action was contrary to expectations. A shot that backfires can never hit the target.

The chain reaction elicited the moment it was announced that Mr Mitterrand and Mr Lopez Portillo were intervening in El Salvador's sociopolitical problems, was unexpected, something that creators of this idea had not considered. The public in both France and in Mexico profusely condemned the false and undiplomatic step of signing a commitment that must perforce be historic. MEXICANS ALREADY REGARD PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO'S ACTION AS SHAMEFUL, AS TARNISHING THEIR HISTORY, SINCE THEY UNDERSTAND THAT BOTH LOPEZ PORTILLO'S TRIPS TO FIDEL'S CUBA AND FIDEL'S TRIPS TO LOPEZ PORTILLO'S COZUMEL HAVE "AD NO OTHER PURPOSE THAN TO INTERFERE IN POLITICAL DEALINGS THAT ARE OF NO CONCERN TO MEXICO. WHAT HAS INJURED THE MEXICAN PRIDE THE MOST IS THE FACT THAT THE MEXICAN PRESIDENT APPEARS TO BE CASTRO'S SUBORDINATE OR HIRELING.

THE CHAIN REACTION OF CONDEMNATION OF THE BAD STEP TAKEN BY THE FRENCH AND MEXICAN PRESIDENTS IS MERELY BEGINNING: ITS END IS NOT YET KNOWN. MEANWHILE, THE GOOD WORK CARRIED OUT BY [Revolutionary Democratic Front leader Dr Guillermo Manuel] UNGO CAN ALREADY BE REGARDED AS A FAILURE. FOR SOME TIME NOW, THERE HAS BEEN TALK ABOUT THE FORMATION OF A GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, WITH DR UNGO AS ITS LEADER; FOR SOME TIME NOW, AFTER REJECTING THE DIALOGUE TO WHICH THEY WERE INVITED, THEY HAVE TRIED TO CONDUCT POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS. SINCE THIS WAS NOT GRANTED TO THEM, THEY SOUGHT A NEW SOLUTION. THIS WAS THE SOLUTION. BY THE WAY, IT HAS BEEN SUCH AN UNFORTUNATE SOLUTION THAT IT HAS SERVED ONLY TO DEPRESS THE SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENT, BECAUSE THE ARMED FORCES AND THE GOVERNMENT JUNTA NO LONGER CONSTITUTE THE ONLY FORCES THEY HAVE TO FIGHT--NOW THEY MUST ALSO FIGHT THE ENTIRE CONTINENT'S MORAL FORCE, WHICH HAS FALLEN UPON THEM. If what they wanted was to precipitate the present state of affairs, they have already seen it, they have already felt it, they are already confirming it. El Salvador is on top, both morally and politically. The guerrilla force has declined to its lowest levels. The moral force of the two presidents who fired the shot that failed has also declined. Neither one nor the other carry the weight he had before this incident.

The people's morale remains intact. A return match was played at Flor Blanca Stadium on Wednesday, 2 September, between our team and Argentina's Newell's old boys' team. The stadium was filled to capacity. Before the match began, several bombs exploded a short distance from the stadium. As a result of the blasts, there was a blackout and the stadium was left in the dark. Somebody shouted that nobody should leave the stadium, noisy applause followed, nobody moved, and when electricity was restored 1 hour later, the soccer game was played. The public remained in their seats until the end of the game. Once again our team won the match.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SUBVERSION: THIS IS SOMETHING YOU MUST PONDER: PEOPLE WHO, IN SPITE OF BOMB BLASTS, AND WITHOUT KNOWING IF THE NEXT ONES WILL OCCUR UNDER THEIR OWN SEATS, REMAIN IMPASSIVE IN THEIR SEATS, AWAITING WHATEVER MIGHT HAPPEN, ARE PEOPLE WHOSE MORALE IS HIGH. PEOPLE LIKE THIS CANNOT BE CRUSHED BY BEATING THEM WITH A HAT.

If the leaders of subversion--we are talking about the ones who go around begging for support for their cause in foreign lands--wanted to test the international situation--since they are already familiar with the domestic situation--they have already obtained their response. From now on, the only thing one can expect is for the Soviet Union and Fidel's Cuba to remove their masks, assume direct control of the guerrillas and come here, as they have already in Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Angola, to take possession of what they regard as their domain.

Should that happen, we believe all Salvadorans would be willing to give a response. The shots fired then would come out of the bores of cannons. They would not backfire.

FMLN COMMANDER ON U.S. AID, OTHER TOPICS

PA212204 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 15 Sep 81 pp 1, 10

[By ANN correspondent Martin Guevara]

[Text] "Those who are trying to distort the nature of our struggle in order to turn it into a confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States, do so only in order to justify U.S. intervention in El Salvador."

The words of Commander Jorge Menendez ("Jonas") were spoken slowly. The language used by the member of the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] General Command who is responsible for the Northeastern Francisco Sanchez Front in Morazan Department is very sober. He speaks as if he were praying and, although is replies are short, their meaning is profound and varied.

Beside "Jonas" was Leoncio Pichinte, head of the political section of Radio Venceremos. He is a slender man, "one and one-half rifles high," as he himself says. The subject of the conversation is the recognition of the political belligerence of the Salvadoran guerrillas made recently by Mexico and France.

"Jonas" remarks on the situation objectively. Evidently the French-Mexican declaration is not going to stop Yankee intervention in the country or end the genocide by Duarte. However, the document establishes a new situation for the United States which can be noted in the haste with which the United States made the dictatorships which it sponsors react.

"For us the French-Mexican document means support and recognition of the representative and majority character of our struggle. We also consider it the first step in strengthening the voice of the international conglomerate against U.S. intervention in the internal problems of our country," said Compañero "Jonas."

Pichinte then said: "More than recognition of the guerrilla movement, the Franco-Mexican document recognizes legitimacy of our cause and the facts which motivate it. Here we say that our cause is that of the people, of the underprivileged, the victims of the voracious oligarchy of 14 families and of a military caste which protects this country which Reagan's government considers part of its backyard.

"One must not be decived by the protest of the nine dictatorships which condemned the document and which were outraged over the recognition. We can in fact say that the peoples of Latin America and the world are against U.S. intervention because it is like a cancer in Asia, Africa, Europe, Oceania and Latin America.

"The anti-investment policy of the world has matured. The blows which imperialism has sustained are hard. Therefore, the emergence of a bloc of countries which is emphatically against any U.S. intervention is a possibility," emphasized Pichinte.

According to Pichinte, the increase in Yankee intervention in El Salvador has caused more people to join the guerrilla struggle.

On the same topic Commander "Jonas" said: "We are a small, densely populated country. Injustice has been the food of a constantly ignored population, of undernourished children, of an oppressed and miserable community. This is the true framework of our struggle.

"Wanting to place our country's domestic problem into the framework of the confrontation between East and West is an effort to play down the importance of the conflict in order to take action against a people who are struggling against the injustice and oppression which they have endured for many years."

Both revolutionary leaders agreed that if the United States had not been sending large arms shipments to the junta, the Salvadoran people would long ago have attained their liberation and would be living in a climate of ample democratic freedoms.

Jonas said that "the U.S. ambassador has become an official spokesman for the present junta. Now the so-called advisers are actively participating in the fighting and Radio Veneremos managed to broadcast a series of orders spoken in English which were recorded during the fighting in Suchitoto, Cuscatlan Department. This recording is the voice of a high-ranking U.S. military officer giving orders to correct artillery fire."

On the possible formation of a government in the liberated Salvadoran zone, Leoncio Pichinte said: "The FMLN has at no time tried to form a government, as in the case of Perquin. This affirmation is part of the international misinformation propaganda of the junta disseminated with the help of U.S. propaganda methods. The FMLN's military campaigns are aimed at wearing down the enemy, taking over more positions, obstructing transportation on highways, but they were never aimed at establishing a government.

"The advances made in this last offensive has been evident. The problems of demoralization, military disruptions and defeats suffered by the junta are also obvious," concluded Pichinte.

ELECTIONS OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON FDR PARTICIPATION

PA220245 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2158 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The president of the Central Electoral Council of El Salvador, Jorge Bustamante, said today at a news conference that the "position of the extreme left is negative; they do not want to participate in a clean electoral process without official favoritisms or impositions."

Bustamante said the Electoral Council had long preceded the president of the Salvadoran governing junta, Jose Napoleon Duarte, in his appeal to the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) to set aside the armed struggle and to participate in the elections.

The elections for a legislative assembly have been scheduled by the Salvadoran Government for March 1982. Presidential elections have been scheduled for 1983.

"If the FDR would stop being the political arm of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and become a political party, the Central Electoral Council would have no objection to registering it, if it accepted the rules of the democratic game," Bustamante said.

Concerning the French-Mexican agreement recognizing the Salvadoran opposition as a "representative force," Bustamante noted that "to say that the FDR is a political force in this country is a fact. I agree with them." The FDR is not a political party. A number of leftist groups make up the FDR. It is obvious they are a political force. I do not know how strong a force they are, but that could be established in free elections," the president of the council added.

He noted that "recognition of the guerrillas included in the FMLN was a brusque remark because it recognizes groups that are sowing hatred and destroying property, which I am sure neither the people of Mexico nor France can condone."

Concerning Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's statement that it was not his intention to interfere in the internal affairs of El Salvador but to seek a peaceful solution in the country, Bustamante said: "If such words are frank and honest, then they are praiseworthy, because we are struggling for very humanitarian cause."

Elsewhere, the Electoral Council president reported a dialogue held on Friday in which representatives of six political parties participated. They agreed that "the elections are the best way to solve Salvadoran problems."

Furthermore, he said that so far, between 2.1 million to 2.2 million personal identification cards have been programmed into the council's computer and that an alphabetical registry is being prepared to determine the approximate number of voters in the upcoming elections.

MNR Open To Dialogue

PA221545 Paris AFP in Spanish 1419 GMT 22 Sep 81

[By AFP special correspondent Juan Nicolas Gaudenzi]

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Sep (AFP)--The National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] (Social Democrat) of El Salvador, which is part of the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), is open to considering the proposal for an interparty dialogue proposed last week by the government, it was learned here today.

Sources close to this party told AFP that an indication of the willingness to analyze the official proposal is the fact that the MNR has just suspended publicizing a document in which it rejected participation in the elections announced for the early part of 1982.

This announcement gains more significance with the possibility that the president of the Salvadoran Government junta, Jose Napoleon Duarte, who left Saturday for the United States, and Guillermo Manuel Ungo, the foremost leader of the MNR, may meet at the UN General Assembly sessions in New York.

The MNR and the Nationalist Democratic Union [UDN] (communist) are the only two legally recognized parties that are participating in the political and diplomatic leadership of the leftwing opposition in El Salvador.

Unlike the communists, however, while the MNR holds several posts, in addition to the post of secretary general in the FDR, it does not have an armed force to represent it in the FMLN. [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front]

One week ago President Duarte, who is leader of the Salvadoran Christian democrats, publicly invited the MNR and the UDN to participate in an interparty dialogue with the other existing political organizations or those being formed regarding the elections for a constituent assembly. On that occasion the government also appealed to the FMLN and FDR to abandon the armed struggle and to accept the rules of the democratic electoral game.

Later, queried by the AFP, he noted that to take part in the elections, the MNR and UDN would only have to approach the Central Electoral Council and demand their rights as legally registered parties. "The FDR is not a party, but if it does want to participate as such, it must fulfill the requisites established by the law," he added.

Regarding the FMLN he insisted on the need for its members to lay down their arms, but without explaining how this could be done.

Up until now the thesis of the Salvadoran social democrats has been that the conditions do not exist for the normal development of an electoral process and that, in any event, the topic of the elections should be listed as a last term of a national debate on the crisis of El Salvador and how to overcome it.

The government's announcement in the sense that the elections are "the only political solution" and that, therefore, these must be held "no matter the cost and even under the rainstorm of bullets," heightened the social democrats' rejection of the government's strategy.

Nevertheless, the recent statements by Duarte make it appear as if the political debate proposed might be broader and cover fundamental political and economic aspects for the progress of the country.

Some leaders reportedly have come out against a "hasty" reaction to the government's proposal, advising that its content and implications be studied carefully.

To this effect, the main concern of the MNR leaders would consist of establishing the level of support and the limits of commitment of the armed forces regarding the planned opening.

Although all the observers agree in pointing out that certainly before formulating the proposal, President Duarte sought the opinion of the ranking military commands, some warn that a strategy of dialogue with the left could elicit resistance among the officers who are face to face with subversion in the battlefields.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF TWO PRISONERS' DEATHS DENIED

PA212043 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] On Friday, 18 September, the national network of misinformation maintained its chain of lies by telling the Salvadoran people that two companero political prisoners died during a clash between FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] forces and National Guard forces in a truck transferring the prisoners from one prison to another. The purpose of their report is to justify another crime, another murder, this time against two children of this fatherland who had been struggling for liberty and democracy.

The Human Rights Commission of El Salvador has issued the following communique:

Communique from the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador: The Human Rights Commission of El Salvador denounces to the Salvadoran people and to the people of the world the murder of two political prisoners during an alleged ambush. This represents another flagrant violation of the most elemental human rights. It was committed by more than 15 National Guard agents who simulated a clash with guerrillas to murder two young persons who were being transferred to the Mariona Prison, according to eyewitnesses.

At 1030, on 17 September, in the El Manguito area of San Luis Mariona Canton, Mariona, Mejicanos municipality, approximately seven National Guard soldiers in civilian clothes simulated a clash with guerrillas. The alleged clash took place when the soldiers were on their way to Mariona Prison to deliver 21-year-old Jorge Antonio Ochoa and 22-year-old Blanca Estela Ruiz Diaz, who had been charged by the National Guard with belonging to the Popular Liberation Movement.

The eyewitnesses said that the strange thing about this murder is that two prisoners could have died under such circumstances considering the fact that Jorge's body was found near the garbage dump and the body of the woman was found in a [word indistinct] when the two had been traveling in the same vehicle with the soldiers. Furthermore, the vehicle allegedly attacked had not one bullet hole in it. The eyewitnesses have said that they did not see any person running and shooting at the soldiers, that all they could see was soldiers shooting at the air. We did not see any wounded person there either, they said.

In view of these facts, the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador strongly condemns this murder and demands that the government junta and the defense minister carry out an investigation so that this crime does not go unpunished as in previous cases. The commission also demands an end to arbitrary measures against political prisoners in all prisons and against the civilian population.

San Salvador, 18 September 1981 [signed] Human Rights Commission of El Salvador.

These charges filed by the Human . .ts Commission of El Salvador and statements made by eyewitnesses lead to the conclusion that this was a cold-blooded murder, committed by the dictatorship against Companeros Jorge Antonio Ochda and Blanca Estela Ruiz Diaz.

Recently, as a result of the heroic hunger strike carried out by our companero political prisoners, we charged that in face of this political and moral defeat inflicted by our companeros of the fifth war front, the dictatorship would take reprisals, and now our people can see this with this vile murder against two children of the people, two children in handcuffs and surrounded by National Guard elements, two children who have appeared murdered.

We make Napoleon Duarte, Justice Minister Antonio Solano, and Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia responsible for this murder against these two companeros.

Let this generous blood spilled by the dictatorship show once again the desperation, the defeat and the impotence of those who vent their fury on the children of the people even inside prisons, where these companeros, in the claws of the dictatorship, firmly maintain their revolutionary convictions, their morale. For this reason, the dictatorship has no other alternative but to commit murder.

The masterminds and the actual killers will be the subject of the people's justice. Sooner or later, our people will apply justice. The blood that has been spilled will never be forgotten. Never. Remembering the dead, our dead, we swear we will win.

ARMED FORCES REJECT LEGAL AID'S 'BIASED' CHARGES

PA191247 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Sep 81 p 22

[Note issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee; no date given]

[Text] On page 27 of the 7 September issue of LA PRENSA GRAFICA there is an article attributed to the so-called Legal Aid Organization of the Archbishopric, signed by Roberto J. Cuellar M., the organization's executive coordinator.

In the article, titled "The Drama of the Missing Persons: A Topic That Calls for Reflection," the legal aid office furiously attacks the authorities dealing with writs of habeas corpus. It bases its position on the provisions of Article 162 and paragraph 2 of Article 164 of the Constitution, and Articles 40 and 41 of the Code of Constitutional Procedures (no such code exists; instead there is a law referring to habeas corpus or the presentation of persons).

The article states that according to statistics, efforts to achieve habeas corpus have had this result: "That the person concerned finds himself brought before the special police judge to receive an uncommutable sentence of 60 days' imprisonment, a sentence that has no legal basis in accord with Article 167 of the Constitution."

With regard to the foregoing charge, the Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) states the following:

1. That it is totally false and unfounded and demonstrates that the Legal Aid Organization of the Archbishopric has no knowledge of the exact application of the police law, because in no instance, under no circumstances, and with no regard for race, creed or political belief is any person given more than 30 days detention--not "imprisonment"--for violating the law. We assert that this can be easily verified in the books kept by the special police court. It should be noted that when prisoners are brought before that court from other agencies, the time that they have spent in those other agencies is substracted, so that not even in these cases are they held beyond the 30 days specified by the law.

2. It is very surprising that the Legal Aid Organization of the Archbishopric should demonstrate such bais as to call on both administrative and judicial administrative authorities to promptely and effectively administer justice for the persons who, according to the Legal Aid Organization, have been arrested. We say it is biased because that organization has never interceded on behalf of the innumerable police agents and citizens who have disappeared or have been kidnapped by subversive organizations, which, in many cases, take public credit for these crimes. Such an intercession would undoubtedly have been easy for the Legal Aid Organization, since a search of its offices in San Jose High School, when it used that building, revealed weapons and money, along with documentation establishing that Roberto J. Cuellar M., who signed the article in question, was in charge of the National Propaganda Committee [Comite Nacional de Propaganda--CONAP] of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and therefore had both direct and indirect access to the leaders of those terrorist groups.

The Salvadoran people can bear witness to the fact that the Legal Aid Organization neither protested against nor requested an end to the destruction of the people's sources of energy and of employment. Nor did it seek indemnity for the innocent victims who were injured in the terrorist attacks or for those workers and owners who lost their sources of income. The Legal Aid Organization has never even mentioned these facts--thus the Salvadoran people should disregard the contents of its article, which seems to have the sole purpose of causing uncertainty by taking unfair advantage of the present situation.

3. The security forces' actions with regard to persons who are arrested, whomever they may be, always conform to legal provisions. The prisoners' physical well-being and other rights are respected at all times. There are institutions that regularly visit persons being held by the security forces and that can attest to the fact that their rights and guarantees are not violated. Professionals who are appointed as executor judges by the Supreme Court of Justice are provided with all facilities prescribed by law to carry out their functions. They can attest to this.

In view of all of this, we call upon the Salvadoran people to disregard lies published by organizations or persons interested in creating a falsely negative image of state agencies, which, contrary to accusations, act in accord with the law, with the primary objective of restoring the tranquillity that is so needed by the Salvadoran people.

GUATEMALA

RESERVATIONS ON BELIZE INDEPENDENCE PRESENTED

PA221612 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The Government of Guatemala has presented formal reservations regarding our country's rights over the territory of Belize. The Government of Guatemala has confirmed its decision not to invade Belize, but in the exercise of its legitimate defense rights, it will adopt and enforce all the measures it considers pertinent to reject any aggression that, under the false pretense of defending the independence of Belize, will endanger the tranquillity, peace and security of the Guatemalan people.

This is included in an urgent communique issued by the government and disseminated by all the Guatemalan media following the unilateral independence of Belize and the UK violations that allowed this to occur.

REGIONAL ECONOMY MINISTERS TO MEET 28-29 SEP

PA211847 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 14 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] The Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) has announced that Guatemala, El Salvador and Costa Rica have already confirmed their attendance at a meeting of Central American economy ministers slated for 28 and 29 September in Guatemala. According to SIECA Secretary General Raul Sierra Franco, Honduras and Nicaragua have yet to confirm their participation. It is expected that they will do so this week.

Sierra Franco also announced that, taking advantage of this meeting, the Central American Industrial Research Institute (ICAITI) will also hold its first meeting in 2 years.

VICE PRESIDENT RECOVERING FROM HEART ATTACK

PA182004 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Vice President Oscar Mendoza Azurdia is recovering today after being hospitalized immediately following a heart attack. The official entered the military hospital on Monday, 7 September, and was submitted to examinations by a group of cardiologists, who released him last weekend.

Colonel Mendoza Azurdia was forced to suspend his activities in the State Council. No official bulletin was issued regarding the vice president's health condition, nor were visitors permitted at the hospital during the time he was there.

Mendoza Azurdia's relatives admitted the vice president's grave condition, although they refused to elaborate. It was learned unofficially that the vice president is now out of danger and that he will be resuming his duties within a few days.

HONDURAS

EXISTENCE OF DEATH SQUAD DENIED BY POLICE

PA182308 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2142 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 17 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran police denied today the existence of a supposed "death squad" which has murdered seven individuals who had criminal records in the city of San Pedro Sula, northern Honduras.

Capt Margarito Amaya, acting police chief in the area, told journalists that the deaths are being investigated but that it is not believed that a "death squad" has been formed in the area.

The report of the existence of a group which carries out "executions" in San Pedro Sula was prompted by the similarity of the crimes, all carried out by shots to the head of the victims.

Likewise, all those killed had been prisoners accused of different crimes who were released when the police could not establish sufficient cause to continue holding them.

"We are not releasing any information yet, but we want to report that we are very worried about these incidents," said Amaya. The police did say that it assumes that the bodies of the "executed" individuals are thrown from speeding cars, but refused to give more details.

Amaya insisted: "We have our suspicions and are making a thorough investigation since, although the individuals were criminals, no one has the right to take their lives."

PINU ISSUES REPORT ON POLITICAL SITUATION

PA230302 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] In its report to the Honduran nation, the National Innovation and Unity Party [PINU] said that it is satisfied with its political ideals: honest judicial power and supreme authorities elected by the people and not by a congress. Yesterday PINU explained why it did not join the provisional government.

PINU opposed the participation of the armed forces in this government. For some unknown reason, PINU said, traditional parties turned over the administration of this government to the armed forces.

Here is an except of the report to the Honduran nation presented yesterday by presidential candidate Miguel Andonie Fernandez, and broadcast to the nation on a radio-television network.

[Begin recording] Before April 1980, PINU promised the Honduran people to bring about changes within peace and freedom through the implementation of a political and legislative program whose main points were:

1. No election [words indistinct] within the national constituent assembly, thereby guaranteeing the exercise of the most important right granted by political democracy: the right to vote, the right to be elected. This promise was firmly kept by PINU within the national constituent assembly, and general elections were called for 29 November of this year.

2. PINU maintained that the composition of the national constitutent assembly board should respect the will of the Honduran people as expressed at the polls. Although we were left out of the national constituent assembly directorate, PINU, during the elections, thereby keeping its promise.

3. PINU maintained that the organization of the judicial power should include honest and capable persons proposed by various competing political forces. They should be people whose integrity would guarantee the just application of the law as a sure guide toward a state of right. Unfortunately, our goals were not fully met, thereby decreasing the integrity and independence of this important power, because of the determination of some to make politics more important than professional ability.

4. PINU agreed to promote the creation of a transition government that would represent the people's will instead of serving party interests or the vested interests of certain group. PINU agreed to promote an executive power that would manage public administration with dedication, capability, honesty and austerity. PINU also wanted the executive to honestly implement the new electoral process. PINU proposed that this transition government be collegial and have the full support of the armed forces. PINU also proposed that it abide by a special social statute to legitimize and [word indistinct] its action in the handling of national affairs.

We conditioned our participation in this government to the adoption of a minimum plan to attack to solve the most pressing socioeconomic problems affecting the country. Finally, we urged the Honduran Armed Forces to support the transition process toward a democratic, pluralist and representative institutionalization; abstaining, however, from participating in the political maneuvering in which the government is involved.

We understand that the abstention by the armed forces would earn them the respect of our people and, within a legal framework, would give moral authority to all its members.

However, our appeals were ignored at all levels. Therefore, we withdrew from the talks and rejected offers to join this government without rules or objectives. For reasons still unknown to us the traditional parties turned this government over to the armed forces. PINU kept its commitments and our representatives in the national constituent assembly abstained from voting for the integration of the provisional government within the terms accorded by the Liberal and National Parties and the Honduran Armed Forces.

5. PINU committed itself to being a moderating influence within the electoral organizations in order to allow civilized dialogue and conciliating negotiation to replace the imposition of one party over the other.

Our actions within the electoral precincts and tribunals were regulated by our commitments of political conciliation.

6. PINU also promised to fight for the participation of the labor and peasant workers in the country's political decisionmaking centers and fulfilled its promise by including authentic representatives of these sectors in its lists of candidates. The Hondurans who trusted the promises of PINU elected the first peasant deputy in national history, Antonio (Juli) Mendez, who has presented the just demands of the sector he represents.

7. PINU promised and acted to create a pluralist political electoral system and to institutionalize a universal suffrage. PINU participated in the drafting and promulgation of the present electoral law and its political organizations. Without a doubt, this law is the most ample and democratic in our history. It is an instrument which, if applied, will help create real electoral power and free of the abuses which distort the people's will. [end recording]

In its report to the Honduran people, PINU said yesterday that the existing political situation is subject to great tensions and is explosive. Intolerant sectarianism promotes division among the Honduran family. Only a civic effort can mobilize the Honduran family. We must become aware of all the dangers which threaten us so that we can confront them. If these dangers are not foreseen, we run the risk of falling into a leftist or rightist dictatorship.

PINU cannot remain silent in view of the corruption prevailing throughout all the public administration. We hereby present another excerpt of the report to the Honduran nation presented yesterday by PINU's presidential candidate, Miguel Andonie Fernandez:

[Begin recording] The time has come to unfailingly build the new Honduras. The time has come to prevent the tragedy that we can still avoid with our reason, decision and faith. This is why we must begin to courageously confront the crude and dangerous reality we live.

We must be aware that the political situation is subject to such harsh and difficult pressures that it is about to reach its limit. Only civic action can prevent it.

We must be aware that the electoral process, a victim of the intrigues and maneuvers of those who want to attain power at any cost, is exhausting its possibilities to create the bases for a real and full democracy in our country. Only civic action can rescue its credibility.

We must be aware that intolerant sectarianism sows divisiveness among Hondurans and promotes mediocricity and corruption. Only civic action can halt it.

We must be aware that our weak national economy, which is beset by uncontroiled inflation, administrative incapacity and squandering, is on the verge of collapse. Only civic action can rescue it.

We must be aware that unemployment, [word indistinct], malnutrition, disease, inadequate housing and other social evils cannot or should not be ignored or seen with indifference. Only civic action can modify this.

Fellow countrymen, to carry out this civic actior we must recover our confidence in ourselves. We have to recover a trust which must be expressed with our vote to change Honduras' future. The somber internal situation must be considered along with the situation abroad, especially the situation in our neighboring and sister countries.

Political violence is ruthlessly destroying the human and material resources of these sister countries. We must learn from all these dangers which threaten us so that we can confront them in a responsible, serious and realistic manner.

The inventory of the extremely serious problems we have been compelled to present in this report is depressing. We would like to present a different present and future reality. Regrettably, reality is before us; it threatens us daily, depressing us. We are all responsible, by commission or omission, for this total crisis. We must resolve this crisis or it will place the heavy burden of dictatorship on those of us who survive violence, be it from the right or left.

Regardless of their orientation, all dictatorships are alike. They abuse, torture, kill, sack and turn the country they dominate into a feuding ground or a prison. This is why PINU fights to preserve peace--an upstanding, solidarity and progressive peace. PINU strives to achieve a vital peace which can only be accomplished within a fully democratic system.

This is why PINU fights any action that prostitutes, distorts, or corrupts the democratic system. This is why we cannot remain silent before so much corruption which humiliates us as individuals and as people. We cannot remain silent before the sectarian snares and wiles which attempt to neutralize the electoral census to such vile extremes that they frighten their very authors. It seems that those who direct the electoral fraud believe that the Honduran people are immature. They trample the people's rights at the whim of a few. Politicians who do and undo at will are pushing us to the brink.

PINU is part of the Honduran people. This is why, together with the people, we reject any maneuver which leads to electoral fraud. This is why we protest and condemn the irregular registration of many thousands of voters. This is why we have demanded that the list of voters be purged. Those who would use electoral fraud to again gain a monopoly on political power will be condemned by the civic action and the dignity of the Honduran people.

Today, PINU participates in the talks held by political leaders at the highest level. PINU makes the greatest effort to prevent the distortion of the electoral system as a peaceful means to solve political differences.

PINU committed itself to becoming the public conscience of the Honduran people; therefore, PINU cannot remain silent. It cannot remain silent in view of the mishandling of national affairs which has reached unknown levels of deficiency. Corruption prevails at all administrative levels. Instant enrichment by means of illegal businesses continues to rob the Honduran people of millions of lempiras. Common crime harasses our people, our towns and villages, and fear grows among honest citizens. [end recording]

PASO REPORTS EFFORTS TO OBTAIN CARIAS' RELEASE

PA191756 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Paid advertisement by the Honduran Socialist Party]

[Summary] As is public knowledge, Marco Virgilio Carias, Honduran Socialist Party [PASO] president and a candidate for an assembly seat from Francisco Morazan Department, was arrested, along with (Rogelio Martinez Reina), in the city of Paraiso on 12 September by several policemen.

Since then, his wife and several lawyers have repeatedly tried to discover the reasons for his arrest and his present whereabouts. A telegram was sent to Mexican President Lopez Portillo, asking him to intercede to obtain Carias' release. The issue even reached the ears of President Policarpo Paz Garcia.

In line with established legal procedures, a writ of habeas corpus was filled before the Supreme Court, which took up the case and appointed a judge to appeal it to the National Investigations Directorate [DNI]. As in other cases, the DNI denied any knowledge of Carias' whereabouts, thus demonstrating a total disregard for legally established procedures.

Our party believes that ideological pluralism is indispensable to the advance of political sovereignty and the economic independence of states; and in these terms, respect for human rights is an absolute necessity. We are men of peace and we believe in the possibility of using peaceful means to achieve a just and sovereign society.

"But we are not going to ignore the challenge of history. If the oppressors do not want to submit to the path of understanding, we socialists will not refuse the people's sacred right to rise against a government of tyranny. The arrest of our leader calls into question the willingness of the regime of the armed forces and of the oligarchy to guarantee a broad and democratic electoral process."

Carias had nearly completed the documents for registering his candidacy and all of his recent activities have been related to this.

His arrest and the authorities' refusal to process his case through proper legal channels can only lead us to believe that efforts are being made to block the participation of progressive and democratic sectors.

"Carias and the other candidates of the Honduran Patriotic Front are feared, not because of their weapons or subversive plans, which exist only in the minds of the repressive forces and of the enemies of the people, but because of the forcefulness of their message, the moral authority of their charges and the deeply popular foundations of their platforms. These are our only weapons, more fear inspiring than the tanks and helicopter gunboats supplied by Reagan's warmongering government."

Because of this fear of men like Carias and other candidates of the Patriotic Front, their participation in the present electoral process is being openly sabotaged. In addition, we cannot rule out the interest of some sectors in disparaging the process, to justify another intervention of bayonets in the nation's national life.

The arrest of Carias does not only involve PASO and the Patriotic Front; it affects the interests of all organizations and groups involved in the present electoral process. To limit their activities is a violation of people's interests and is punishable by law.

"Once again, it is proven that the nation's progressive and democratic forces are not those who show disrespect for the law. It is the forces of backwardness and repression, which, allied to and instigated by advisers imported from the bloody entrails of dictatorships such as those ruling in Chile, Argentina, Guatemala or El Salvador, are conspiring against the only historical possibility of building a better fatherland without having to pay the high cost of fraternal blood."

Once again, we demand respect for the safety of Marco Virgilio Carias and (Rogelio Martinez Reina) and their immediate release.

Against Police terror, the organized forces of the people.

Liberty for Marco Virgilio Carias, (Rogelio Martinez Reina) and other political prisoners.

Tegucigalpa, 16 September 1981. [Signed] PASO political committee

PDCH ISSUES GUIDELINES FOR 'NATIONAL AGREEMENT'

PA212248 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Sep 81 p 3

[Communique issued by the Honduran Christian Democratic Party (PDCH) during a news conference in Tegucigalpa on 10 September]

[Text] The Honduran Christian Democratic Party (PDCH), on its 13th anniversary, fulfilling its responsibilities as an institution of public rights, in the sociopolitical situation that the Honduran people are experiencing at this critical moment in their history and, consistent with the position that it has constantly voiced regarding the somber picture that is threatening the nation's future, hereby states the following to the public:

1. The Honduran people have accepted the electoral path as valid and have enthusiastically supported the plan for the democratization of the country, with an attitude that denotes political maturity and a true desire for peaceful coexistence within a just and profoundly humane system.

2. Despite this very legitimate popular aspiration, the present electoral process has been distorted by the following basic factors:

A. Irregularities in the registration of thousands of citizens in the electoral census;

B. The absence of doctrinaire political content and the violence of the propaganda confrontation that the traditional political parties have imparted to their electoral campaign;

C. The internal struggle within those political institutions because of personal interests that are vying for posts and sinecures;

D. The improper use of the goods and resources of the state in the electoral campaign by the traditional political parties in a flagrant abuse of power;

E. The sectarian practices that have paralyzed public administration.

Faced with the real facts outlined here, there is no lack of interested sectors who irresponsibly call for a coup d'etat or for the postponement of elections for an indefinite period. This is added to the concern and indignation of the Honduran people over the economic crisis with which they are burdened, the increase in new types of crime in our country, the increase in repressive actions by the state security apparatus, the frequent attacks on popular organizations and the administrative corruption that has been denounced by the most important social sectors. In this situation, the greatest historical responsibility falls on the provisional government which is made up of the traditional political parties and the armed forces. The government, lacking coherence, has been unable to establish an honest, democratic and patriotic public administration. Moreover, the government has been negligent in defending the national sovereignty in the case of the Zapotillo Cays. The national constituent assembly has failed to discharge its basic duty: to draft a national constitution.

In view of the foregoing, the PDCH believes that it is necessary to take the required corrective measures, not only to rescue the credibility of the electoral process, but also to guarantee an authentic democratic opening and the integral development of Honduras on the following bases and guidelines:

1. The reaching of a great national agreement with the participation of the provisional government and the political, social, religious, cultural and professional forces; in order to approach and suggest specific solutions to the following basic aspects:

A. Correction of the irregularities of the present electoral process.

B. Formulation of a minimal political platform based on identification of shared government objectives to be implemented by the next constitutional government, independently of the electoral result.

This political platform must necessarily respond to the need to transform the traditional economic and political model that is presently in a state of crisis by adopting a new political plan that will guarantee the launching of a real democracy in Honduran society in line with the people's genuine aspirations.

In this regard, it is necessary for all interested forces to come together to search for solutions to the following priority problems:

--Immediate promulgation of the constitution of the republic.

--Defense of the national sovereignty.

--Elimination of corruption in all sectors.

--Achievement of a more dynamic and more modern public administration.

--Reorganization of the public debt.

--Coordination between the private and public sectors on the objectives of national development.

--Immediate priority attention to the problem of supplies of oil and petroleum byproducts.

--Completion of the social reforms that the people demand urgently.

--A commitment to strengthen the principle of the self-determination of peoples and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

The PDCH believes that the concurrence of all previously mentioned sectors in reaching this great national agreement must be achieved through an express summons from the national constituent assembly, a state organ that has the necessary powers to assume this momentous historical mission.

The Honduran people expect that those who have the duty and enough power to carry out this effort will respond in a diligent and timely manner in the search for the most appropriate means to achieve the best development of the nation's political life.

Additionally, the organized popular forces are dutybound to remain alert and vigilant so that the commitments made in this great national agreement will be carried out unreservedly for the people's benefit.

Similarly, we trust that the Honduran people will become aware of their corresponding responsibility in the process of transormation of our social system, thereby becoming the guarantors of this democratizing effort.

Tegucigalpa, 12 September 1981

People's power to the political people.

National Directorate of the PDCH
Hernan Corrales Padilla, president
Armando Villanueva C., secretary

LAST STATE-OWNED FARM TURNED OVER TO PEASANTS

PA160326 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 7 Sep 81 p 3

[Excerpts] On Friday morning, President Romeo Lucas Garcia turned over the last state farm to 49 peasants who have worked it for many years. This farm is the "La Montanita" coffee farm, which measures two caballerias and is located in San Agustin Acasaguastlan, El Progreso Department.

During the ceremony held in the farm's central compound, President Lucas Garcia said that he was attending this event to deliver the land to peasants who have always worked with faith and hope and who will know how to defend it.

Amilcar Giron, the farm's administrator, thanked the president and the authorities of the National Agrarian Transformation Institute [INTA] on behalf of the beneficiaries.

INTA President Luis Felipe Escobar reported on the number of farms turned over to date. He noted that 18,500 families, which represent more than 100,000 persons, have benefited by the program of turning over national farms initiated by the present government.

CORRECTIONS: ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

The following is a rerun of the item entitled "Armed Forces To Discharge High-Ranking Officers," published in the 16 September Latin America DAILY REPORT on p 7, containing corrections and additions per monitor recheck.

PA161700 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Report by Salvador Canales from San Pedro Sula--live]

[Text] Good morning. The following news is from the northern coast. National listeners, attention. Please pay attention, particularly armed forces officers. Please pay attention to the following report taken from the daily [San Pedro Sula] LA PRENSA on page 2.

The headline reads as follows: Military Turnover Among the Armed Forces Officers on the 21st [of September]. I repeat the headline: Military Turnover Among the Armed Forces Officers on the 21st.

The report coming from Tegucigalpa says the following:

A new group of officers will be discharged from the armed forces during the next few weeks, a reliable source has said. The source said that several high-ranking officers will be discharged from the armed forces. Some will pass into the reserves and others will be permanently retired. These last include Joint Chief of Staff Gen Mario Chinchilla Carcamo and Army Paymaster General Jose Serra Hernandez.

Former triumvirate members Amilcar Zelaya and Domingo Alvarez Cruz and Colonels Diego Landa Celano, Cesar Elvir Sierra, Marco Antonio Rosales Abella, Dagoberto Gomez Suazo, Cristobal Diaz, Manuel Enrique Suarez Benavides and Mario Flores Theresin will be discharged but will be maintained by the high command.

Zelaya Rodriguez was discharged from the army and has been active in business, sports and radio broadcasting. Alvarez Cruz lives abroad in retirement. Diego Landa Celano is the military attache at the Honduran Embassy in the United States and Elvir Sierra holds the post of foreign minister.

Rosales Abella is the director of the Francisco Morazan Military Academy, while Gomez Suazo and Suarez Benevides are teachers at the Command and General Staff School. Diaz Garcia, up to a few months ago, held the post of manager of the Honduran Telecommunications Enterprise and Flores Theresin holds the post of defense minister.

This group of officers will be joined by others now serving with the army, public security forces, Honduran Air Force and possibly the Navy.

These same reports state that the chief of the armed forces and president of the republic, Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, has the support of the majority to remain within the army ranks because he is believed to be a person who evaluates and neutralizes the ambitions and unrest of his comrades in arms.

General Paz Garcia will head the list of armed forces officers to be presented to the National Congress so it can elect the new armed forces chief, our report concluded.

NICARAGUA

NUNEZ RETURNS HOME, REPORTS ON IPU CONFERENCE

PA221423 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Excerpt] An extensive report on the results of the 68th IPU [Inter-Parliamentary Union] conference held in Havana was given yesterday by Carlos Nunez, commander of the revolution and president of the State Council, on his return to Nicaragua. The conference is scheduled to end this week, pending reports by the work committees on their analyses of the status of human rights in El Salvador, Chile and Uruguay. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

ARRIVING CUBAN TEACHERS TO WORK IN RURAL AREAS

PA220230 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] (?At the request of) the Education Ministry, the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, ANDEN, is assigning the Cuban teachers to work in the rural areas.

ANDEN has conducted a survey of the areas where teachers are most urgently needed and where a followup of the literacy campaign is also required. The Education Ministry announced that a total of 560 Cuban teachers have arrived in the country so far and that more teachers are expected within the next few days until a grand total of 2,000 Cuban teachers is reached.

In addition to teaching, the teachers will be working in the health sector and joining the antimalaria campaign.

CST WORKS AT OUSTING 'FAKE' LEADERS FROM UNIONS

PA211359 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Dennis Melendez, deputy secretary general of the Sandinist Labor Federation [CST], said today that in Nicaragua there are still companies in the hands of fake leaders who want to lead the workers along the path of anarchy. He added that they are in fact not labor leaders but agents of imperialism who have infiltrated the labor movement, the vanguard of the Nicaraguan process, to try to distort its class concepts.

The CST, in which the majority of the Nicaraguan labor unions are grouped, has a membership of more than 200,000 workers. At the present time more political seminars are being planned for the workers to make them aware of who the fake leaders are, said Melendez.

BORGE SPEAKS AT MINISTRY PROMOTION CEREMONY

PA202057 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2148 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Speech by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez at the second Heroes of Nandaime" Interior Ministry promotion ceremony, held at the Eduardo Contreras Community Center in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] We have said that the Interior Ministry is the guardian of the people's happiness, of the people's happiness and future. What does this mean? What do we wish to say by this phrase?

The revolution was not staged in order to bring sadness, bitterness, unemployment, hunger or a gray sky. The revolution was not staged for frustration, laziness, merriment or to sustain a regime of exploitation of some by others. The revolution was actually staged to recover happiness, the best values of the human being. It was staged for work, to liberate Nicaraguans from the sinister clouds of dependence and exploitation. How can a people be happy if they are not free? How can there be happiness without effort, without sweat and without hope?

The hands of the sower must have confidence in what they are sowing. Our heroic people want a tomorrow full of promise. They want, tomorrow, to build the future with the blood and work of yesterday and today. Our people know that the tremendous difficulties, the suffering and the sacrifices of the present will tomorrow be converted into factories, flowering stems, bulls, cows, sleek horses galloping in pastures, roads, jobs, sea walls, desks and children's tables, and rosy children.

Today we have no technicians; tomorrow we will have thousands of technicians and scientists. We can still see, all over our country, unclothed barefooted children begging in the streets and in restaurants. There are still women who sell their bodies to obtain food for their children. Tomorrow, those women will be workers. Tomorrow, perhaps those women will be professionals, devoted wives, exemplary mothers of those same children who are begging in the streets.

Our people are the architects of their future, the creator of their own happiness, today and tomorrow. And who are the guardians of that happiness? You fighters who, along with your brothers, the fighters of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], form a single whole. You are the guardians of the happiness of the people, of their beautiful future.

In our society, in which the fruit of the collective effort is the promotion of a new social form, all men who contribute to that development from their workplaces or fighting trenches are productive workers, because defense of production is production as well. Defense of the lives and security of Nicaraguans is one of the ways to produce life and security for Nicaraguans. It is one of the ways to reproduce that life, as are education, health, housing or nutrition. That is why the workers whom we now call guardians are also creators of life, happiness and a future.

There are those who want to destroy this happiness and that future, the engineers of destruction, the pharisees, the professors of lies, the ruinous ones, the counterrevolutionary conspirators, the social garbage, the traffickers in drugs and lies, the corrupt. But they will all crash against the mountain of muscle and flowers [as heard], of generous and strong men and women, against this mountain of love and cement that is the Interior Ministry and the EPS. [applause]

The Interior Ministry's technical and organizational development represents a constant effort that is already bearing fruit. Within the internal order, the Sandinist police, in particular, efforts to prevent crime should increase. The police are also obliged to persecute criminals implacably. The technical and organizational development also represents a constant effort by the general directorate of state security and its various branches to confront the counterrevolutionary conspiracy and the enemy's intelligence organizations. The enemy is trying by various means to implement a policy characterized by destabilization and blackmail.

It is trying to sow discord and to incite and encourage the reactionary rats, who, although completely devoid of political power, shamelessly serve antinational interests.

At this point we will give a vigorous organizational and material impulse to the penitentiary system's dedicated combatants, who are currently facing enormous difficulties. [station goes off the air momentarily, returns with contemporary music; interruption lasts approximately 1 minute]

What is the essential basis of the Interior Ministry's work? It is the communion, the intimate relationship that exists between our ministry and the people. The Interior Ministry's strength, like that of the EPS and that of the revolutionary state as a whole, comes from the support of the people's forces. The strength of the police does not lie only in their criminology laboratories or the speed of their operations; it is based on their capacity to incorporate the people in the tasks of vigilance against the prevention of crime, through the voluntary police. As a special corps, they must also mix with the people, to learn about their aspirations and to look after their efforts. The power of state security--to mention only two of the Interior Ministry's important bodies--does not lie in the variables of its technical capacity but in the popular organizations' systematic support and in its capacity to merge with and gain strength from the eyes and ears of all Nicaraguan revolutionaries.

Only by learning about the people's aspirations and by working with the people have we been able to forever banish insecurity and fear from Nicaraguan homes. One can now walk the streets without fear of being arbitrarily arrested, without uncertainty of wondering whether one will reach one's destination. One can now sleep without the shock of an unexpected raid. We Nicaraguans who lived under the dictatorship can appreciate the true meaning of the peace we have achieved.

Despite our material limitations, despite the shortage of cadres, despite our lack of experience, it can be asserted that we already have an efficient police force, the most efficient in Central America, I would say. In the next few years it will become one of the most efficient in Latin America. It can be said that we already have an efficient state security organization. We will not be the ones to say this, however; let our enemies say it, those who have conspired against us. It is very likely that those who in future decide to conspire will also have the chance to learn this and to say it, even if they are encouraged and supported by the special organizations of their masters and protectors--and you already know how they are.

It can be said that our Interior Ministry is growing stronger. It will become stronger every day, though this doesn't mean that we don't recognize our errors, our limitations, our failures and our weaknesses. However, in addition to admitting our errors and difficulties and recognizing our achievements, we must understand that our revolution is confronting serious difficulties. It is a good idea to discuss some of these problems in front of the new Interior Ministry graduates.

A few days ago, the government junta announced a number of economic and administrative measures which were described as economic emergency measures. We made it very clear that these measures represent only initial steps on the long path to overcoming the economic crisis. Some view these measures as evidence of the failure of the revolution's political tasks. However, anyone intelligent enough, who makes a detailed analysis of the decisions made by the government, will see that they reflect the strength and the irreversible nature of our Sandinist people's revolution.

Some think that the crisis can be solved by returning to our previous economic condition. They think that normalcy--this is how they describe it--will solve our problems. But we contend that that which was abnormal in our previous situation as a dependent capitalist country--a social model that we reject--is abnormal now as well. We reject the scheme of a dependent capitalist country, not only because it is dependent, but also because it is capitalist. We are already familiar with the bitter taste of capitalism. Somozism was ground fertilized by imperialism for the growth of underdevelopment and dependence in our country. The only thing that we did not have here was the growth of development, which will only now be possible, under the revolution.

Our underdevelopment and dependence were characterized by an economy based on agroexport, particularly on the monoculture, on the privileged cultivation of cotton. Instead of benefitting our people, this policy could only allow a small group to grow rich. It is this group that "organized" the banks and "developed" industry. We say "industry" because it is not the kind that transforms raw materials into manufactured products, which raise their value. And in the end, it is this that develops a country's economy. In the first place, this industry used obsolete machinery rejected by the developed capitalist countries. In the second place, this industry was designed to can or assembly semimanufactured products brought from abroad. Our raw materials, our natural resources, everything was sent abroad. Instead of promoting development, they encouraged underdevelopment by sponsoring the flight of our raw materials.

We must recognize, however, that our national goals are currently facing serious obstacles, as a result of the dangerous international situation. Of course, I am not saying anything new by asserting that the domestic situation is closely related to the international situation.

The aggressive policies of imperialism impose restrictions on us that we must consider in our revolutionary advance. It is likely that mankind is now facing its greatest danger ever. The aggressiveness of the most reactionary groups of the U.S. Government is threatening world peace.

This is not, unfortunately, only a case of local conflicts. There is the danger of an apocalyptic thermonuclear war, capable of erasing life from earth.

This danger is real and it is looming over mankind like a mass of fire and horror. We think that the imperialist schizophrenia could go to that extreme. In that context, what is so strange about us using a given type of language on certain occasions? Why is it so strange that we are concerned with the possibility of an aggression against our small country? What's so strange about other people feeling threatened?

We claim peace as an obligation and a right. We have the obligation and the right to have peace. The duty to have peace, North Americans and neighbors, must be a two-way street. There can be no talk of peace while you are holding a bloody knife. There can be no talk of peace, or of peace and nothing else, while Nicaraguans are being killed in neighboring territories.

There can be no serious talk of peace while you have a certain degree of complicity with the counterrevolutionary bands in the border regions. There can be no talk of peace while arms are being sent to other armies of the region and we are asked to disarm ourselves. It is a mockery, an irony, to talk about peace while the United States and other Latin American nations carry out military maneuvers off the coasts of Central America. [applause]

To receive peace, one must give peace; to receive respect, one must be respectful. He who uses the sword is not entitled to a smile and he who drops a thermonuclear or a neutron bomb will certainly not be showered with confetti. [applause]

Nicaragua has attacked no one. Nicaragua, however, has been the victim of economic aggressions. Campaigns of sickening slander or gratuituous insults do not take place in Nicaragua, but Nicaragua is the subject of slander and insults. Our rifles are not pointed toward the borders, our tanks are not filled with enough fuel to get out of Nicaragua, but the arms of our combatants are as strong as those of Andres Castro. Let the enemy not forget this. The San Jacinto fields are not just a historic site, they represent the characteristics of our people and therefore of the revolution.

There are many rocks in San Jacinto, and now there are thousands of Andres Castro's to behead our enemies. Next to the rocks there are the tanks and the cannons of our glorious Sandinist People's Army and the bravery and the audacity of the fighting people. [applause]

We Nicaraguan revolutionaries are made of peace although we have been warriors. We are also destined to be victorious. The word defeat does not exist in the Sandinist dictionary. The word cowardice does not exist in the Sandinist dictionary. The word surrender does not exist in the Sandinist dictionary. We will never remove the words victory, bravery and sacrifice from our dictionary. This unbreakable decision of the Nicaraguan revolutionaries is the best guarantee of peace in the region.

In this land with a tradition of barricades and bombs, with the experience of dust and heroism, we raise the olive branch and offer our hand in solidarity with brotherly people who struggle with extraordinary bravery in search for definitive victory.

We have not yet recovered from the wounds of the struggle. We are ensuring danger. We are the victims of slander and cowardly economic aggressions. We are being threatened with armed violence. Efforts are being made to humiliate and blackmail us, One would have to lack any sense of shame and to have water in his veins to refrain from defending a small country with only 2 million people, a country that has no wealth other than dignity.

We are a small, poor country that receives threats from a big, powerful country. On what side should humankind be? In what direction should the hearts of the people be? On the side of the country with people wounded by war, poverty and destruction; or on the side of a powerful, arrogant, imperial and haughty country?

On whose side should the people be? On David's side or on Goliath's? Indecent people, cowards, criminals, reactionaries will be on Goliath's side, on the side of the giant and brutal empire. Decent people, patriots and dignified people will be on David's side, that is, on the side of small and dignified Nicaragua.

The empire does not resign itself to this small and poor country saying: No. But humankind must necessarily say yes to this small and poor country.

It is more difficult to conquer liberty and to break the chains of oppression than to make a free people kneel. As Bolivar said: We have seen the light and they want us to return to darkness. The chains have been broken. We will never again be slaves. [applause]

Nicaragua does not want to extend its borders; however, liberty, decency, justice, independence and generosity have no borders. Some day Central America will again be one single fatherland. That will be when gorillas and cheap politicians are put in museums. Whenever the people decide to do it, these republics will join and will have one single flag and one single nationality. Francisco Morazan, example of Central American unity, waged war in pursuit of this ideal. This was a right thing to do in his times.

Today, Central American unity cannot result from a war among the various republics, but from the necessity of the liberation of each of the Central American nations. [applause]

We revolutionaries dream. We have the right to dream of a Central America united as children with the same blood and same culture, independent and free in front of the empire. We have the right to dream of a Central America that expresses its solidarity and that serves the brotherly people of Central America so that we can all build the big fatherland dreamed of by Morozan, Marti, Sandino, Farabundo Marti and Carlos Fonseca.

We ask the people of the world to support this poor, underdeveloped and divided region that is continuously suffering intervention. We know that the Sandinist revolution represents a hope for the Central American countries, some of which are going through the hell that Nicaragua had to endure during the bad days. The only consolidation is that hell on earth is the prelude to heaven on earth.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IPU CONFERENCE IN HAVANA

Nigerian Delegate's Speech

AB181205 Lagos NAN in English 1135 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Havana, 18 Sep (NAN)--The leader of the Nigerian delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] Conference and the deputy president of the (?Nigerian) Senate, Senator John Wash Pam, last night in Havana called for an international platform for legislative ideas and initiatives designed to re-inforce representative government and the rule of law.

Addressing the conference, Senator Pam said that the essence of the supremacy of national assemblies was that the law-making bodies should not be bound by external forces. Senator Pam suggested that the conference had to work out "purposive initiatives leading to specific legislative programmes."

Senator Pam also recommended that each member of the union should, by next year, consider drawing special attention to the dangers of "failure to manage national economies, inability to correct economic injustices and lack of coordination." He said that the coordination of international efforts for peace had been left to the executive arms of government, adding that the legislative arms of government and private initiatives should form the foundation for the search for peace. He reiterated Nigeria's dismay and condemnation of the invasion of Angola by South Africa.

Condemnation of South Africa

AB221132 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0950 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Havana, 22 Sep (ANGOP)--Most of the delegates at the 68th session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union being held in Havana, Cuba, have condemned South Africa's [RSA] criminal aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded its immediate granting of independence to the illegally occupied territory of Namibia.

In his statement, the representative of Portugal stressed that the Pretoria regime would never have dared attack Angola without the support of the United States. After emphasizing the issue of application of sanctions against the RSA, Ergach Gafourjanov, member of the USSR parliamentary delegation, reaffirmed his country's support for the people of Namibia and SWAPO. It should be noted that Helmut Angula, the SWAPO delegate, was greatly applauded by the delegates throughout his statement referring to the discrimination imposed by the RSA on the people of Namibia while concluding that under SWAPO's leadership, the people of Namibia will fight until the final victory is won.

Members of the parliamentary delegations of Australia, Japan, Nigeria and Uganda also made statements condemning the South African attacks against Angola and reaffirmed their support for the people of Namibia and its vanguard movement, SWAPO.

Anticolonialism Resolution

FL220048 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The draft resolution on the eradication of the last traces of colonialism in the world was approved today by a wide majority at the session of the committee which discussed this point--number seven--in the agenda of the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] Conference. The vote was 42 for, 9 against and 5 abstentions.

The U.S. delegation proposed the elimination of the paragraph on the right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination. This was rejected. Instead, a Cuban amendment was approved strengthening the paragraph, similar to the UN resolution on the colonial case of Puerto Rico.

Another defeat suffered by U.S. parliamentarians this afternoon was the rejection of a proposal, cosponsored by Australia and Switzerland, that Zionism not be considered a form of racial discrimination.

Another proposal submitted to the committee which will also be subject to debate concerns the urgent adoption of measures for the immediate and unconditional implementation of the UN plan for Namibia's independence. This proposal was submitted by the GDR.

The two committees discussing topic six of the IPU conference's agenda also met in another hall at the Palace of Conventions. The draft resolution on the world energy crisis was unanimously approved late in the afternoon after several amendments were added to the resolution.

Brazilian Delegation With Fidel

PA221828 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] In statements to this radio station, four Brazilian legislators who are in Havana as participants in the 68th [Inter-Parliamentary Union] IPU Conference all described as highly productive a meeting held last weekend with Cuban leader Fidel Castro.

Senators (Alfonso Camargo) and Fernando Goncalves, senators from the ruling Social Democratic Party, said that they were satisfied with Fidel's explanations about the progress of the Cuban economy. They added that they had themselves confirmed the profound changes that had been made in Cuba's social, economic and political structure over the past 2 decades.

The senators also said that there is willingness on the Cuban side to reestablish the ties of bilateral friendship and cooperation. They called for a frank dialogue, without interference, in order to reactivate those links.

Deputy (Rosa Flores) of the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] said that despite ideological differences, Brazil and Cuba have common interests, especially as regards the problem of sugar and coffee on the international market.

Marcel (Serqueira), another MDB deputy, noted Fidel Castro's concern, not only with Cuba's problems, but also with the problems of all the so-called Third World. (Serqueira) also said that after 20 years of absence, he has seen the dreams of his youth come true during this visit to Cuba.

Vilma Espin's Comments

FL221201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Interview with Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, at Havana's Palace of Conventions by correspondent of political information program; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Vilma has had an active participation heading the group of Cuban parliamentarians who worked in the committee discussing the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and the practice of apartheid in South Africa and Namibia and protection of ethnic minorities and, in connection with the work of this committee, we would like to interview you very briefly on your evaluation of the committee's work.

[Espin] We believe that [the work of the committee] has been a real success and that the agreements adopted contribute to the prestige of the Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU]. In reality, we have observed that Reagan's policy with respect to South Africa's apartheid regime has been overwhelmingly defeated as well as all matters dealing with colonialism which prevail in U.S. policies. We can say that all motions submitted by Cuba to reinforce the agreements on the elimination of colonialism's vestiges were also overwhelmingly adopted. Thus, we feel very satisfied and must insist that these agreements will contribute to improve the prestige of the IPU.

Rodriguez, Malmierca With Delegates

FL221039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Within the framework of colateral activities related to the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] Conference, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night received Rabah Bitat, member of Algeria's National Liberation Front Politburo, chairman of the National Assembly and chief of the Algerian delegation to the IPU Conference.

Rodriguez also met with Na'im Haddad, member of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council, chairman of parliament and chief of the Iraqi delegation.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca yesterday met with several chiefs of delegations participating in the IPU Conference. He met with (Toshio Kimura) from Japan, Alexis Galanos from Cyprus, Herbert Fechner from the GDR and John Wash Pam from Nigeria as well as (Robert McCrailey), who is a member of the British-Cuban parliamentary group in the House of Commons.

During the meeting held by the Cuban foreign minister with the chiefs of delegations, various aspects of the bilateral relations and of the international situation of mutual interest were discussed.

Montane With USSR, GDR Delegates

FL220118 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and a member of the secretariat of the party's Central Committee, has received the heads of the Soviet and GDR delegations to the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, Babken Sarkisov and Herbert Fechner, respectively. Both meetings took place in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere and covered bilateral matters and the international situation. Sarkisov is deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Preidium and an alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee.

Reports on 22 Sep Sessions

FL230059 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] In closing, we bring you a roundup of the agreements and debates that took place today at the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] Conference, which met both morning and afternoon in working committees in various rooms at the Palace of Conventions.

The committee studying the political issues of international security and disarmament submitted a draft resolution this morning which was unanimously approved and which centers on parliamentarians' participation in international cooperation to achieve the goals of disarmament and speed up negotiations to this end. A draft resolution was also submitted concerning Israel's violations of UN and IPU resolutions as a result of its behavior toward the occupied Arab territories and the aggressions against Lebanon. Of course, the United States voted against the resolution as did the Netherlands, while Israel did not particpate in the voting. Another motion submitted and approved for discussion concerned the Zionist aggression against Iraq's nuclear installations.

The committee studying parliamentary, juridical and human rights issues discussed and approved a resolution introduced by the delegations of Algeria, Spain, France, Mexico and Venezuela concerning human and parliamentarians' rights in Uruguay, which demands, among other things, the release of jailed parliamentarians and other political prisoners as well as the return of exiles and those persecuted for their political beliefs. Another resolution adopted concerned human rights in Chile which demands that the Pinochet regime establish the rule of law and guarantee the full exercise of basic rights. It asks the parliamentary groups of each country to urge their governments to denounce and condemn at international organizations and the forthcoming UN General Assembly the serious violations of human rights perpetrated by Chile's military regime.

The resolution concerning relations among the people, the parliament and the executive, especially parliament's control of governmental activity and the ratification of international instruments as well as their definitive implementation, was another topic discussed today. More than 30 amendments were presented to be attached to the resolution, including one by the Cuban delegation about the need to include a paragraph setting forth the right of peoples to development. This was approved by the committee. The motion concerning human rights in El Salvador and means for a political solution will be discussed tomorrow after a drafting committee is created.

CASTRO SENDS GREETINGS TO TEACHERS GOING ABROAD

FL221209 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Greetings from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party, were conveyed by Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez to the 426 primary school teachers who are members of the 2 August Cesar Sandino internationalist contingent due to depart for Nicaragua soon. During the ceremony held at the Alquizar Motel in Havana Province, Fernandez explained the significance of the Cuban educators' work in that fraternal nation, and praised the professional quality and high spirit with which they carry out their tasks. The Cuban education minister exhorted the youths, who will work outside of their fatherland for the first time, to maintain the determination which characterizes Cuban internationalists, and explained that others will join the group until it reaches a total number of 2,000 teachers for the second contingent.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT

FL221154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The National Assemblies of Hungary and Cuba last night signed a cooperation agreement at this capital's Palace of Conventions. Raul Roa Garcia, president ad interim of the National Assembly of the People's Government, member of Cuba's Council of State and chairman of the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, signed the document together with Sandor Barcs, member of the Hungarian presidential council. The two leaders noted the importance of the agreement which will contribute to exchange experiences in the work developed by the Cuban and Hungarian parliaments.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO LAOS

For materials on the official visit to Laos of Sergio del Valle Jimenez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and minister of public health of the Republic of Cuba, including a report on his visit with Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the Supreme People's Council, the text of a speech by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and religious affairs and the text of a joint communique signed on 16 September, see the Laos section of the 18 and 22 September issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

CHILE

ARGENTINE CRUISER BELGRANO VIOLATES WATERS

PY212028 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpts] An Argentine Navy cruiser navigated yesterday for 7 hours in Chilean waters. The cruiser, which has been identified as the Belgrano, navigated south of Hershel and Deceit islands and southeast of Hornos Island.

The following is a relay from Radio Polar of Punta Arenas:

[Begin relay] The commander in chief of the Third Naval Region has reported that on 20 September the Argentine cruiser Belgrano navigated in Chilean waters from 0800 and for over 7 hours without the proper authorization or without having requested permission to enter Chilean waters. This is a very unusual attitude since the commander of a cruiser is a high-ranking naval officer who should be perfectly aware of extent of his actions.

The Third Naval Region command maintained a permanent watch over the activities of the navy cruiser while in Chilean waters to safeguard Chilean maritime interests. [end relay]

Moreover, the Foreign Relations Ministry general director, Fernando (?Becker), has reported that the incident is under study so that the proper complaints may be submitted if necessary.

ECUADOR

CEPE SETS OIL RESERVES AT 650 MILLION BARRELS

PA180424 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0158 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Quito, 17 Sep (LATIN-REUTER)--The Ecuadoran Government officially reported tonight that the proven oil reserves in the country's northeastern oilfields now stand at 650 million barrels. The official report said that these reserves correspond to the fields being exploited by the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] and the U.S. company, Texaco.

Ecuador is considered a marginal oil producer with an average daily output of 207,000 barrels of which 50 percent is exported. Ecuador has been an OPEC member since 1973.

PARAGUAY

SOVIETS EXCLUDED FROM DELIVERIES TO YACYRETA

PY181447 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 16 Sep 81 p 8-9

[Excerpt] "Despite the fact that they are members of the consortium that has been awarded the supply of 10 generators for Yacyreta, the Soviets will have no participation in this delivery because of the work distribution known from the beginning," official sources of the binational enterprise have told ULTIMA HORA in reply to a question regarding this matter.

They added, regarding this controversial subject, that the work distribution foreseen at the forming of the Yacyreta-Apipe consortium, headed by the FRG company Siemens and with the Italian GIE group and the Soviet Energomashexport enterprise as its other members, made the outcome perfectly foreseeable.

The sources explained that the consortium submitted offers to Yacyreta for the supply of both turbines and generators. In case the supply of turbines were awarded, the Soviet enterprise would be in charge of manufacturing them, but in the case of the generators the Germans and Italians would be responsible for their manufacture.

Since Yacyreta awarded only the generators, "the Soviets were automatically excluded," our sources said, stressing that this decision was part of an internal agreement within the consortium "without any interference by Yacyreta," taking into account that our country does not maintain diplomatic or trade relations with the Soviet Union and that the Paraguayan position regarding that country is known.

SURINAME

GRAANOOST, NAARENDORP REPORT ON 5-NATION TOUR

FL171939 Bridgetown CANA in English 1821 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 17 Sep (CANA)--The United States will provide military equipment and training in coast guard methods to Suriname, Chairman of the National Military Council Lt Iwan Graanoost has said. Lieutenant Graanoost was part of a team led by Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp which has just returned home from a five-nation tour to Jamaica, Holland, Romania, Venezuela and the United States.

While in Washington, the army official said that agreement on the military assistance was reached in discussions with the Pentagon. A U.S. military attache is to be based in Suriname to coordinate the program of assistance, Lieutenant Graanoost told a news conference.

Dr Naarendorp said that he briefed [U.S.] State Department officials on the decision of Suriname's military-backed government to take the country along a socialist path. The foreign minister said he explained that the government wanted to have a greater say in the productive sectors which had become archaic "because of the stranglehold of the capitalist system." Dr Naarendorp said he told Washington that Suriname wanted to broaden its democratic system with the ultimate aim of providing a better life for its people.

The discussions in the other countries covered areas such as trade and technical cooperation. In Jamaica, Dr Naarendorp attended a meeting of foreign ministers of Caribbean countries to discuss a U.S.-sponsored aid program for the Caribbean basin. He said the conference afforded ministers the opportunity to exchange ideas on problems affecting their countries. A meeting of officials on the aid scheme will take place next month, while another ministerial meeting is scheduled for November, Dr Naarendorp said.

MINISTER NAARANDORP COMMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY

FL212312 Bridgetown CANA in English 2233 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 21 Sep (CANA)--Suriname's foreign minister, Dr Harvey Naarandorp, will leave here on Friday for New York to address the United Nations.

The announcement was made at a news conference during which the minister gave an outline of the country's foreign policy.

He said Suriname, run by a military-backed government since a February 1980 coup, would be trying to balance its relations with the international community by seeking closer ties with socialist bloc countries.

He told reporters that Suriname was nonaligned, but this did not mean Paramaribo would be silent on issues including racism, colonialism, and intervention in other states' internal affairs--things which it deplored.

On El Salvador, where leftist guerrillas are trying to topple the right-wing military government, the foreign minister said he did not support a communist take-over.

He said Suriname wanted closer relations with Mexico and was considering establishing an embassy in Mexico City.

BOUTERSE URGES SOLIDARITY WITH THIRD WORLD

FL121759 Bridgetown CANA in English 1635 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 12 Sep (CANA)--Suriname's army chief, Lt Col Daysi Bouterse, in making a call for Third World unity, has emphasized to his countrymen the need to show solidarity with Third World countries in the Caribbean and Latin America. Speaking during the installation of the members of a people's committee in the bauxite town of Mongeo, Bouterse said: "We should not be ashamed of being a Third World country, therefore we must unite with all Third World countries. When blood flows in Nicaragua and El Salvador, our hearts must bleed too."

He told the large gathering that when countries in the region were involved in anti-imperialist struggles, it was the duty of Surinamers to express solidarity with them. He urged Surinamers to resist the interference of imperialism in their national affairs. "Suriname will have to decide for itself what should be done with its bauxite, timber, fish, gold, oil and other resources. We must assist each other against exploitation by bigger countries. Suriname will no longer be exploited under the present leadership," the army chief declared.

In his speech, lasting 45 minutes, Bouterse cited some of the achievements of the government since the February 1980 military coup that toppled the Henk Arron administration. He said that all the major areas in the government's program had been realized or were in the process of being realized.

He disclosed that since last November, 26 million dollars (U.S.) had been spent on water, electricity, road works and building construction. "During the past 18 months, more than 2,000 houses have been constructed as against 250 for the same period in the good old days," the army chief stated.

In the area of employment generation, Bouterse added that since the revolution, nearly 1,000 new jobs were created, of which 700 were in the construction sector.

He said that since the revolution, there was a change in the values and the mentality of Surinamers in their approach to their country, and he sounded a special warning to those persons who might be tempted to become involved in acts of corruption. He said government would deal severely with such people.

The army chief added that everyone--farmers, workers, students and women--had a part to play in the revolution. He noted that the people's committees, the regional and district councils as well as the Progressive Front were already playing a major role. He however warned that there were reactionary forces in the country who were trying to thwart the revolution, and he called on Surinamers to be on their guard.

LONG-TERM COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA TO BE DISCUSSED

FL141759 Bridgetown CANA in English 0935 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 12 Sep (CANA-REUTER)--Suriname and Romania have decided to discuss long-term bilateral cooperation, an official announcement said yesterday. The announcement was made at the end of a 3-day visit to Romania by a Suriname delegation headed by Foreign and Justice Minister Dr Harvey Naarendorp. The communique, which was also released in Bucharest, said Dr Naarendorp and Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei agreed to start negotiations on long-term agreements covering trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES THREE VENEZUELAN FISHING BOATS

PA191436 Paris AFP in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Georgetown, 18 Sep (AFP)--Suriname authorities have released three Venezuelan fishing boats captured about 2 months ago when they were sailing in Suriname territorial waters. Suriname has set its territorial limits as being 200 miles from the coast. The boats have already sailed for Venezuela, according to Suriname radio.

Last month, Suriname confiscated five U.S. fishing boats that were fishing within Suriname territorial waters.

URUGUAY

ARMY COMMANDER COMMENTS ON U.S. ENVOY VISITS

PY171821 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Excerpts] In statements made to El Espectador at noon today upon his return to work after a short illness, Army Commander Lt Gen Luis Queirolo stated that he will remain in his post until the end of his term. He thus dismissed rumors on his possible retirement.

The army commander reiterated that the subject of the workers' salaries is still a government concern.

He also announced that he will travel to the United States in November where he will meet with his Latin American colleagues. During this visit he will also meet with various U.S. government authorities. He pointed out that the visit of U.S. authorities to our country are continuous but termed them insufficient.

He pointed out the importance of Gen Vernon Walter's recent visit to Uruguay and the changes in the U.S. Government policy towards Uruguay.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH EQUATORIAL GUINEA--Uruguay and Equatorial Guinea established diplomatic relations today at the ambassadorial level. The two governments issue a joint communique stressing their common interest in promoting bilateral relations. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 81 PY]

ATOMIC ENERGY DELEGATION--An atomic energy delegation left this morning for Austria, where it will participate in the 25th general assembly of the International Atomic Energy Organization. The delegation is headed by (Luis Heriberto Meyer). [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Sep 81 PY]

MAIN WOOL BUYERS--Montevideo, 11 Sep (AFP)--During the 1980-81 period the Soviet Union and Great Britain were the main buyers of Uruguayan wool production, which amounted to 80,000 tons. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0238 GMT 12 Sep 81 PY]